



Report  
of the  
Superintendent, Archaeological  
Survey, Burma

For the Year ending 31st March 1924

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## LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

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AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.  
BISWAS & CO., 30, Lewis Street, Rangoon.  
INTERNATIONAL BUDDHIST BOOK DEPOT, POST BOX No. 971, Rangoon.  
MODERN PUBLISHING HOUSE, Ltd., Rangoon.  
RANGOON TIMES PRESS, Rangoon.  
MAUNG LU GALE, Law Book Depot, 42, Ayo-o-gale, Mandalay.  
BURMA PUBLISHING Co., 71, Upper Main Road, Moulmein.  
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MARTINUS NIHOFF, The Hague, Holland.  
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig, Germany.  
R. FRIEDLANDER & SOHN, 11, Caristrasse, Berlin, Germany.

\* For the sale of official publications excluding those of the  
Legislative Department.



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GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.  
FINANCE AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

[Miscellaneous.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Miscellaneous Department, No. 196J24, dated the 9th September 1924.

READ—

Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, for the year ending 31st March 1924.

**Resolution.**—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council orders that the Report be published.

By order of the Governor-in-Council.

W. BOOTH-GRAVELY,  
*Secretary to the Government of Burma,  
Finance and Revenue Department.*



REPORT  
OF THE  
SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BURMA  
For the year ending 31st March 1924.

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FIRST PART.

SECTION I.

*Office Work, giving details of Programme carried out and of Programme proposed for the ensuing year.*

1. The programme for the year under report consisted of the following items :—

Programme for the  
past year and action  
taken with regard to it.

(i) The continuation of the compilation of a monograph on the terra-cotta plaques with *Jātaka* scenes from the Petleik Pagoda, Pagan ; and

(ii) The preparation of a " Guide-book to the Palace at Mandalay."

Although further progress was made in writing the first item, it was found impossible to give the last hand to it before the end of the official year.

The second item, *viz.*, the Guide to the Palace at Mandalay, has been finished, and is now in the press ; it is to be illustrated by three plans : (i) a plan of the Palace as it was ; (ii) a plan of the Palace as it now is ; and (iii) a plan of the five Royal Tombs in Fort Dufferin. Besides this Guide-book, the following works, which are not mentioned in the above programme, but which came in the regular course of work, are also in the press :—

(i) A Table of Contents, List of Plates and Abbreviations in the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume I, Parts I and II.

(ii) Index to the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume I, Parts I and II.

(iii) Index to the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume II, Part II.

(iv) A List of Coins in the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

This item is now being struck off in book form.

(v) The Kalyani Inscriptions by Mr. C. O. Blagden. Some explanations on this item are given lower down.

Besides the above, I have in hand the letter-press for an illustrated paper on the Pageant of King Mindon going from the Palace to the Kyauktawgyi Pagoda, Mandalay, which will be published as one of the "Indian Archaeological Memoirs."<sup>1</sup>

2. As a programme for the year 1924-25, the Local Government has sanctioned the continuation of item 1, *viz.*, the compilation of the *Jātaka* plaques at the Petleik Pagoda.

## SECTION II.

*Tours and Inspection of Buildings and Sites.*

3. The following statement shows the time spent on each tour and the places visited by the Superintendent and the Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan :—

Date.	Object of journey.	Number of days.
1923.	<i>Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.</i>	
20th to 25th July ...	To make enquiries regarding the ancient sites, monuments and old inscriptions at Moulmein.	6
18th August ...	To inspect archaeological buildings at Amarapura with the Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division.	1
14th September ...	To inspect the inscription shed at 6/2, Lashio Road, Mandalay.	1
7th to 13th October	To inspect archaeological buildings at Pagan ...	7
17th & 18th October	To have an interview with His Excellency the Governor of Burma at Maymyo.	2
25th October to 1st November.	To meet His Excellency the Governor of Burma at Pagan, and also to inspect archaeological buildings there.	8
1924.		
3rd to 23rd January	To conduct excavations at Hmawza, Prome, and to inspect the archaeological buildings there.	21
28th January to 9th February.	To show round the Officiating Deputy Director-General of Archaeology in India and to inspect the archaeological buildings and sites at Pagan and Prome.	13
20th to 26th February	To inspect the archaeological buildings at Shwebo, Sagaing, Ava and Amarapura.	7
7th to 13th March ...	To inspect the archaeological buildings at Ebya in the Kyauksè District.	7
29th & 30th March	To inspect the archaeological buildings at Kala-gyauing Village in the Kyauksè District.	2
	Total ...	75

<sup>1</sup> It has been sent to press since the above paragraph was written.



Date.	Object of journey.	Number of days.
1923.	<i>Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan.</i>	
21st to 27th April ...	To inspect the Urittaung Pagoda and attend the meeting of the Pagoda Trustees, and to visit historical sites.	7
6th to 16th May ...	To inspect ancient monuments and sites at Paletwa in the Hill District of Arakan and at Kyauktaw and Ponnagyun in the Akyab District.	11
25th to 28th July ...	To inspect ancient remains at Yochaung ...	4
23rd to 28th October	Do. ...	6
28th to 31st December	To inspect Lemadaung and enquire about Arakanese Manuscripts at Bawdaw.	4
	Total ...	32

4. On the recommendation of the Government of Burma and with the sanction of the Government of India, I was, in November 1920, gazetted as Professor of Oriental Studies at the University of Rangoon, in addition to my duties as Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. It being a dual appointment, the difficulty was to determine how much time I could devote to carrying on the responsible duties of a professor with their attendant routine work, without detriment to my regular duties as archaeologist. After much correspondence, delay and a final meeting held at the Director of Public Instruction's office, it was decided that I should be in residence at the University for two full months in the year, that is, June and November, and during that time deliver courses of lectures on the higher branches of studies; during the ten remaining months, I was to devote part of my time, while at Mandalay, to carrying on the voluminous correspondence and routine work inherent to such a post. I took up my active duties as professor during the month of June 1923, during which I resided in Rangoon, and delivered a series of lectures on the history of early Buddhism in India and Ceylon, carrying on, at the same time, my duties as Superintendent of Archaeology. By November of the same year, however, I realized that this dual appointment could not be carried on conscientiously without impairing effective good work in one or the other of the two departments. The Professorship of Oriental Studies is a work which undoubtedly requires a whole-time man, as well as archaeology. Actuated by this conviction, I, in November 1923, sent in my resignation as Professor of Oriental Studies which was graciously accepted by His Excellency the Governor of Burma.

5. Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, Visit to Burma of and Officiating Deputy Director-General of Mr. J. F. Blakiston. Archaeology in India, was in Burma from the 25th January to the 8th February 1924. During the short time at his disposal, I accompanied him to the principal centres of interest : Mandalay, Mingun, Pagan, Prome and Hmawza. This visit was welcome in that it enabled me to settle off hand, without having recourse to lengthy correspondence, several points important to the work in this Province.

### SECTION III.

#### *Recommendations made during the year for Conservation or Excavation.*

6. In paragraph 9 on page 4 of my Annual Report for 1913, reference is made to the reorganization of the Pagoda Durwans at Pagan. It had been thought that the new scheme would work smoothly ; but it has in reality always presented some difficulty owing to a dual control of the men.

Proposal for transferring the Pagoda Durwans at Pagan from the control of Civil Officers to that of Public Works Department Officers.

There are 11 durwans, *viz.*, two in charge of the local museum and nine in charge of the protected pagodas and temples on a monthly salary of Rs. 12 each, excepting the senior durwan at the museum, who draws a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem. Under the present arrangements, the durwans are under the direct control of the civil authorities at Pagan. Their pay, funded in the Archaeological Department, is paid out through the Public Works Department by the Township Officer. Thus, as far as disbursement of pay and discipline goes, they are under the control of the civil authorities. As an actual matter of fact, as far as their work is concerned, they are under the direct control of the Public Works Department Officers in charge of the Pagan Pagodas, who have to see that the work assigned to each durwan in respect of the buildings in his charge, such as clearing the growth of vegetation both on and around each pagoda, keeping the precincts clean, taking necessary steps to prevent the ingress of cattle into the temple, seeing that no vandalism takes place, etc., is properly carried out. This dual control has been found, in practice, to be working unsatisfactorily ; for, while the men are naturally inclined to obey the authorities that disburse their pay, they are no less inclined to scorn and ignore those officers whose duty it is to see that they do their work. Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Officiating Deputy Director-General of Archaeology in India, to whom this undesirable state of things was pointed out during his visit to Pagan in February 1924, strongly urges, at my suggestion, that the entire control over the durwans should be transferred to the Public Works Department, as soon as it can.

be conveniently arranged. Mr. G. C. Tew, Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan, whom I consulted in the matter, has no objection whatsoever to the proposed transfer, which, it is thought all round, will ensure greater efficiency of work.

Under the present conditions of the high cost of living it has been found very difficult to find reliable men to work as durwans on a salary of Rs. 12 per mensem ; and in these circumstances it has been proposed to increase the pay of these durwans from Rs. 12 and 15, as above mentioned to Rs. 15, rising by annual increments of annas 8 to Rs. 18 per mensem irrespective of their charge ; and to pay six of the present incumbents Rs. 18 each, one Rs. 17 and the remaining four Rs. 15 each a month, in consideration of the length of their previous services. The Local Government has been asked to move the Government of India, if necessary, to accord sanction to (i) the transfer of the complete control over the durwans to the Public Works Department Officers in charge, and (ii) the increase of their pay on the scale mentioned above. This new scale, if sanctioned, will involve an extra expenditure of about Rs. 738 including 23 per cent. Public Works Department charges, per annum, over and above the amount ordinarily allotted for the purpose ; but it is considered that this expenditure will be fully justified in view of the saving that will be effected in the estimate providing for annual repairs and maintenance of the buildings at Pagan, derived from singleness of control and consequent thoroughness in the routine of work. In that estimate, provision has hitherto also been made for the clearance of jungle around pagodas. Under the supervision of a Public Works Department Officer in sole charge and control, this jungle-clearing work could easily be carried out by the durwans themselves.

7. There are 16 durwans and three sweepers now employed on the Palace platform at Mandalay. They were, up to the end of the year under report, under the control of the Public Works Department. A sum of Rs. 3,000 is included annually in the archaeological budget providing for the wages of these men ; this was disbursed by the Public Works Department. This sum was exclusive of the 23 per cent. Public Works Department agency charges, for which a separate provision was made. When Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Officiating Deputy Director-General of Archaeology in India, visited the Palace in January 1924, it was proposed, at his suggestion, that the Archaeological Department should take over from the Public Works Department the control over those durwans and sweepers, because, thereby, a sum of about Rs. 690, the Public Works Department agency charges, would be yearly saved. This sum, it is expected, can be more profitably spent on other works. This proposal has met with the approval of the Director-General of Archaeology in India ; so that the control over the Palace

establishment will be taken over by the Archaeological Department from the 1st April 1924. It remains for the future to show how this new arrangement will work on practical lines, for it is again a case of dual control ; the durwans being, to all intents and purposes, under the actual and effective control of the Public Works Department, an officer of which sees daily to the upkeep of the Palace and its safeguard.

8. A report was received from the Township Officer, Hmawza, through the Deputy Commissioner, Prome, that a part of the roof of the Le-myet-hna Pagoda at Hmawza (Old Prome) had fallen in at two places : the north-west and the south-west corners. This endangered considerably the stability of this old building. It is a protected monument ; within it, moreover, are images of the Buddha belonging to about the 6th or 7th century A.D , which are of great interest from the archaeological point of view. It was therefore considered necessary, before the rainy season came on, to repair the fallen roof. The Executive Engineer, Tharrawaddy, was accordingly asked to kindly have the pagoda inspected and an estimate prepared for the necessary repairs. The works were estimated to cost Rs. 465, and the Local Government was pleased, at my request, to place that sum out of Rs. 1,000, held by it for unforeseen expenses during the year, at the disposal of the Executive Engineer. An account of this work will be found lower down.

9. These three temples (as has already been remarked in some of my previous reports) are treasure houses of old Burmese frescoes which, especially in the Payathonzu and the Nandamanya, are unique of their kind in Burma, and constitute a religious, historical and art document of the very highest importance. Unfortunately, though some years ago, when Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology for Epigraphy, I recommended strongly that these buildings should be placed on the list for conservation, circumstances did not allow of this important step being taken ; and the result has been that the progress of decay of the walls, on which these frescoes are painted, was yearly becoming more and more apparent. They have, however, now been borne on the list, though not yet so declared. The matter of losing or preserving these frescoes for the sake of a few hundred rupees was becoming acute, and I decided on having the most urgent repairs carried out, for which no provision could be made in the budget estimate for the year under report. Owing, therefore, to the urgent nature of the work, the Public Works Department Officers in charge there were instructed to put them in hand at once and to prepare at the same time an estimate. The Local Government was approached and requested to place at the disposal of the Executive

Engineer, Pakôkku Division, who is in charge of the pagodas at Pagan, a sum of Rs. 535, the available balance out of the reserve fund of Rs. 1,000 held by it for unforeseen expenses during the year. The amount was duly transferred, and the work began at once. It was explained to Ko U, Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Pakôkku, officer in executive charge of the repairs, that the conservation of those buildings consisted, first of all, in the preservation of the frescoes by carefully edging round all those portions of the plaster which were in imminent danger of flaking off; secondly, to make the structures structurally safe, that no rain water might percolate in, and, thirdly, to prevent the ingress of cattle, which are so destructive, into them; and that the repairs should be taken up in the above order as funds permitted. The cement edging to the plaster work of the three pagodas is now completed, and some of the most urgent masonry repairs to the Payathonzu are nearly completed. The necessary repairs which remain to be done will be carried on until the art treasures within these buildings are quite secure. In the Nandamanya Temple there is an inscription stone and another in the Thambula Temple. The former was found to be broken; it was recommended that the fragments should be carefully pieced together and held firm by means of an iron frame, on a low masonry pedestal. The inscription in the Thambula Temple was found to have flaked off near the top and a part of what remained was threatening to fall off. To prevent further decay, it was suggested that it should be carefully grouted with cement. Mr. Blakiston, Officiating Deputy Director-General of Archaeology, who was with me on a tour of inspection, heartily agreed in all the steps taken.

10. (a) During the year under report certain residents of Nyaung-U Private enterprise in conservation. applied for permission to undertake repairs to the Hnasingu Pagoda, which is more popularly known as Shin-Bin-Kuni Pagoda, at Nyaung-U. This pagoda is not on the list of protected monuments and is not maintained at the expense of Government; but it is adorned with some fine frescoes. I inspected the pagoda on the 12th October 1923 with the applicants, and after pointing out to them the various measures to be adopted by them in undertaking the repairs, the permission applied for was granted, on the condition that they should consult Maung Pan Maung, the Overseer in charge of the pagodas at Pagan, in the course of repairs, whenever a doubt or difficulty arose.

(b) An application was received from Maung Po Sein and four others residing at Kyauk-hmaw, Pagan Township, for permission to re-whitewash and regild the Bupaya Pagoda at Pagan. This pagoda is a protected monument within the meaning of Section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, VII of 1904, and has been maintained at the expense of Government. Permission was granted on the following conditions :—(i) that no damage was to be done to the building while

putting up the necessary scaffolding ; (ii) that any put-log holes that might have been made in the body of the pagoda should be carefully filled up with lime mortar, and (iii) that the applicants should undertake no repairs or alteration to the building whatsoever, permission being granted only for whitewashing and gilding.

11. The proposal referred to in paragraph 9 at page 5 of the Annual Report for last year, that is, placing both the inner garden (on the Palace platform) and the outside garden under the control of the Archaeological Department with a general Garden Committee, does not seem to be workable from several points of view. The Garden Committee has in hand an estimate prepared, amounting to Rs. 12,000, being the total cost of the maintenance of the combined inner and outer gardens ; and they refuse to take any responsibility for these gardens unless they are assured that the amount will be forthcoming. The Local Government found the estimate much too high and, in the present state of financial stringency, the Superintendent of Archaeology in Burma could not conscientiously find such an amount out of his budget for the maintenance of gardens over and above the amount he has to find yearly for the maintenance of and special repairs to the Palace buildings, the *pyatthats* (bastions) on Fort walls, and the walls themselves, without serious detriment to other important works in other parts of Burma. The outer garden has been hitherto, and for many years, maintained by the Mandalay Cantonment Authorities, a sum of Rs. 5,000 being provided annually for the purpose by the Government of India in the Army Department ; while the inner garden though still under construction is, to all intents and purposes, practically finished, and its maintenance is charged to the construction estimate funded in the Archaeological budget. During the year under report, the Government of India decided that the outer garden should come under Archaeology, as it was thought that they formed an integral part of the Palace. However, Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in India, considers that the outer garden is immaterial to the preservation of the Palace buildings, and that its maintenance should, as heretofore, remain under the care of the Cantonment Authorities. He is therefore again approaching the Government of India and asking them to reconsider the case.

12. In paragraph 5 of my Report for 1922, reference is made to a list of ancient monuments in Burma which should be maintained by the Imperial Government. On behalf of the Government of India, the Director-General of Archaeology has now accepted, as central monuments, all the monuments contained therein with the exception of a few wooden ones at Mandalay. Among the monuments thus accepted, there are a few which have not as yet

List of Ancient Monuments in Burma maintained by the Imperial Government.

been officially declared as protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act ; these will be so declared as circumstances permit.

By " protection " is meant simply that the Government places a monument under its special care, to protect it against damage and despoliation at the hands of outsiders and vandals ; and to enable this Department to assist, either by its advice or even financial help, in preserving it from decay. By " protection," it is not in the least meant that Government lays any claim to the possession of a monument, nor does it desire in any way to interfere with its management, and still less with the performance in it of any religious ceremonies. That is, although a monument be declared " protected," it remains entirely national property but with this further advantage, that Government sees to its preservation, at their own expense, if necessary.

13. The extensive Fort Walls at Mandalay have been built of mud mortar, a very poor material, and they begin to

The Walls and *Pyatthats* on them of Fort Dufferin, Mandalay.

show many serious signs of deterioration in not a few places, mostly near the base ; this constitutes a serious danger to the stability of the walls. A few repairs, according as funds permit, have been made here and there, but they are barely adequate. There is an outstanding estimate of nearly Rs. 80,000 for all the necessary repairs to them ; but such a sum cannot be funded at once, and the work should necessarily extend over some years. Among the *pyatthats* (bastions) on these walls, some of the intermediate ones are in need of urgent repairs. The roofs are not watertight ; deep holes, the result of defective drainage, may be seen at the base of the posts ; carvings on roofs are loose, and others have already disappeared. Much has already been done to the *pyatthats* in the way of repairs, but a good deal more remains to be done. It must be remembered that, like the Palace, they are built of wood ; their decay, notwithstanding repairs, becomes more and more accentuated year by year ; and as their number is 48, the amount necessary to put them in thorough repair for a few years is beyond the power of the Superintendent to provide from his budget.

#### SECTION IV.

##### *Progress made in the Preparation of the Provincial List of Ancient Monuments.*

14. (a) In paragraph 4 at page 4 of the last Annual Report there is reference to an application made by the trustees

The Man-aung-yadana Pagoda removed from the List of Monuments maintained by Government.

of the Man-aung-yadana Pagoda at Mandalay, for permission to undertake certain repairs to the building. This pagoda was a protected monument. I inspected it and permission was granted. Considering at the same time, that this building

was one of a very common type, found by the thousand in Burma, with no particular architectural features that could possibly have justified its retention on the List of Protected Monuments, I recommended to Government that it should be struck off the list.

(b) His Excellency the Governor-in-Council was pleased to remove the monument in the annexed schedule from the List of "Protected Monuments" within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), published in the General Department Notification No. 261, dated the 30th July 1909 (*vide* Government of Burma, General Department Notification No. 188, dated the 9th November 1923):—

*Schedule.*

Serial No.	Name or description of Monument.	Situatd in the		
		District.	Township.	Town or village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Man-aung-yadana Pagoda ...	Mandalay	Mandalay	Mandalay

15. (a) Under the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council was pleased to declare the monuments in the Schedule given below as "protected monuments" within the meaning of the said Act (Government of Burma, Revenue Department Notifications No. 32, dated the 9th April 1924,\* and No. 48, dated the 9th May 1924):—

*Schedule.*

Serial No.	Name or description of Monuments.	Situatd in the		
		District.	Township.	Town or village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Inscription Shed on the northern extremity of the south bund of the Meiktila Lake.	Meiktila	Meiktila	Meiktila
2	Inscription Shed in the Court House Compound.	Shwabo	Shwabo	Shwabo

\* This notification has been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of Section 3 (3) of the Act (*vide* Government of Burma, Revenue Department Notification No. 66, dated the 25th June 1924).



(b) Application has been made for the same purpose in respect of the following monument :—

Serial No. (1)	Name or description of Monument. (2)	Situatd in the		
		District. (3)	Township. (4)	Town or village. (5)
1	Inscription Shed near the Tupayon Pagoda]	Sagaing	Sagaing	Sagaing

## SECTION V.

### *Accounts of Detailed Surveys and Excavations.*

16. In paragraph 15, page 9, of the last Annual Report, mention is made of a proposal for removing the *débris* round the base of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda at Hmawza (Old Prome), at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,500.

This sum was granted by the Government of India and excavations were undertaken during the cold season of the year under report round the base of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda, and also at a mound about half a mile distant to the south-west of it. A detailed account of these excavations will be given lower down.

## SECTION VI.

### *Accounts of Conservation Works proposed, carried out or in progress and of expenditure incurred on them.*

17. The following is the sanctioned programme of archaeological works for 1923-24 :—

Sanctioned programme of archaeological works for 1923-24.

	Rs.
(1) Wages of Caretaker to the old Portuguese Church at Syriam	200
(2) Annual repairs to the Palace Buildings at Mandalay	3,600
(3) Wages of Durwans for looking after the Palace Buildings, Mandalay	3,000
(4) Annual repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls, Mandalay	4,400

	Rs.
(5) Maintenance of Monasteries at Mandalay by Trustees appointed for the purpose ... ..	1,000
(6) Annual repairs to Tawgyagyaung Pagoda at Mandalay	100
(7) Annual repairs to Royal Tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura	100
(8) Annual repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda, Amarapura ... ..	100
(9) Annual repairs to Pangôn and Shwedaik, Amarapura	100
(10) Clearing jungle around pagodas in the Kyauksè District	180
(11) Wages of Durwans to look after pagodas at Pagan	1,872
(12) Maintenance of pagodas at Pagan ... ..	3,500
(13) Clearing jungle around pagodas at Tagaung ... ..	240
(14) Annual repairs to Tazaung and Bell at Mingun ... ..	150
(15) Annual repairs to Tupayon Pagoda, Sagaing ... ..	135
(16) Annual repairs to Pondawpaya at Mingun ... ..	50
(17) Annual repairs to Sinhyume Pagoda at Mingun	240
(18) Annual repairs to the inscription shed at Sagaing	100
(19) Annual repairs to Alaungpaya's tomb at Shwebo ... ..	20
(20) Annual repairs to the shed over inscription stone in the Court House Compound, Shwebo ... ..	10
(21) Annual repairs to Okkyaung at Ava ... ..	150
(22) Annual repairs to Archaeological Buildings at Hmawza in the Prome District ... ..	300
(23) Annual repairs to inscription shed and old buoy at Pegu	40
(24) Special repairs to Tilominlo Pagoda at Pagan ... ..	7,161
(25) Additions and alterations to Sulamani Pagoda at Pagan	3,000
(26) Construction of Palace Garden at Mandalay ... ..	16,600
(27) Rebuilding <i>Pyatthat</i> No. 38 on Fort Walls, Mandalay	3,713
(28) Special repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls, Mandalay	846
(29) Government contribution towards the repairs to the Shitthaung Temple at Mrohaung ... ..	2,500
(30) Special repairs to Watch Tower at the Palace, Mandalay	5,000
(31) Excavation round the base of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda at Hmawza, Prome District, and removal of the <i>débris</i> therefrom undertaken by the Archaeological Superintendent ... ..	2,500
Reserve with Local Government for unforeseen charges	1,000
Total ... ..	61,907

23 per cent. agency charges on Rs. 56,907 (*i.e.*, Rs. 61,907 — Rs. 5,000, items Nos. 29 and 31 above undertaken departmentally = Rs. 56,907) being the cost of works undertaken through the agency of Public Works Department ... 13,089

GRAND TOTAL ... 74,996

In addition to the above the Local Government contributed Rs. 5,000 out of provincial funds towards the repairs to the Watch Tower, Mandalay Palace (item No. 30), the total estimated expenditure for the purpose being Rs. 10,000.

Out of the reserve of Rs. 1,000 held by the Local Government for unforeseen charges a sum of Rs. 465 was placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Tharrawaddy Division, to enable him to execute the necessary urgent repairs to the Lemyethna Pagoda at Hmawza, Prome District (see paragraph 8 at page 6 of this report), and the balance, *viz.* Rs. 535, was placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer, Pakôkku Division, for executing the necessary repairs to Payathonzu, Nandamanya and Thambula Temples at Min-nan-thu, Pagan (see paragraph 9 at pages 6 and 7 of this report).

18. The following are works proposed to be carried out during the year 1924-25 :—

Programme of works  
proposed for 1924-25.

	Rs.
(1) Wages of Caretaker and necessary repairs to the old Portuguese Church at Syriam ... ..	240
(2) Annual repairs to the Palace Buildings at Mandalay	4,000
(3) Wages of Durwans looking after the Palace Buildings at Mandalay ... ..	3,000
(4) Annual repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls, Mandalay	4,000
(5) Maintenance of Monasteries at Mandalay by Trustees appointed for the purpose ... ..	1,000
(6) Annual repairs to Tawyagyaung Pagoda at Mandalay	100
(7) Annual repairs to royal tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura	100
(8) Annual repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda at Amarapura ... ..	100
(9) Annual repairs to Pangôn and Shwedaik at Amarapura	100
(10) Clearing jungle around pagodas in the Kyaukse District	180
(11) Clearing jungle around pagodas at Tagaung ... ..	240
(12) Annual repairs to Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing ... ..	135
(13) Annual repairs to the inscription shed at Sagaing ... ..	100
(14) Annual repairs to Okkyaung at Ava ... ..	150
(15) Annual repairs to Tazaung and Bell at Mingun ... ..	150
(16) Annual repairs to Sinbyume Pagoda at Mingun ... ..	240
(17) Annual repairs to Pondawpaya at Mingun ... ..	50
(18) Annual repairs to Alaungpaya's tomb at Shwebo ... ..	20
(19) Annual repairs to shed over the inscription stone in the Court House compound at Shwebo ... ..	10
(20) Wages of Durwans looking after Pagodas at Pagan	2,172
(21) Maintenance of Pagodas at Pagan ... ..	3,500
(22) Annual repairs to archaeological buildings at Hmawza in the Prome District. ... ..	300
(23) Annual repairs to Pali stone shed and an old buoy at Pegu	40
(24) Special repairs to Tilominlo Pagoda at Pagan ... ..	3,000
(25) Additions and alterations to Sulamani Pagoda at Pagan	1,000
(26) Construction of gardens on the Palace Platform, Mandalay	16,000
(27) Government contribution towards the repairs to the Shitthaung Temple at Mrohaung undertaken by the Trustees ... ..	2,500
(28) Special repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls, Mandalay ... ..	6,000

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	Rs.
(29) Constructing a temporary shed over the inscription stones at Pegu ... ..	1,125
(30) Special repairs to Dhammayazaka Pagoda at Pagan	11,700
Total ...	61,252
Add 23 per cent. Public Works Department charges on Rs. 58,752 ( <i>i.e.</i> , Rs. 61,252—Rs. 2,500, item No. 27 to be undertaken by the Pagoda Trustees), being the cost of works to be undertaken through the agency of the Public Works Department ... ..	13,513
GRAND TOTAL ...	74,765

The above sum, *viz.* Rs. 61,252, includes Rs. 19,927, for annual charges for the maintenance of works which have been restored or preserved, Rs. 22,500, for incomplete works on the 31st March 1924 and Rs. 18,825 for new works proposed for execution during the year 1924-25.

## SECTION VII.

### *Notices of the Subordinates and their Work and of the Changes in Personnel.*

19. Maung Mya, the Archaeological Assistant, has, as in previous Services of Subordinates. years, shown himself most efficient and energetic in the discharge of his duties in all branches of the work, and his services are highly appreciated. Maung Ngwe Zin, Architectural Surveyor, is becoming, by his application to his work, more and more useful in his several duties. The rest of the staff have, as usual, continued to work very satisfactorily.

20. Maung San Shwe Bu, who has, since a few years, filled the post of Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan, has continued to help us with his useful services and historical researches, which all are much appreciated by this Department.

21. Maung Kyin Pu, B.A., the Archaeological Scholarship-holder, is, according to the terms of the Scholarship, to leave this Department in July 1924, after having completed three years' training. That is, he is going to leave us at a time when he has become very useful and efficient in his work. He is now helping in some important and voluminous work for which he has undergone a special training and which, with his continued help, could be issued near the end of this calendar year. Under these circumstances, I think it would be for the public good if his services were retained for one more year. I am therefore approaching Government so that he may be granted one year's extension.

22. As pointed out incidentally in some of my previous reports, the work in this Province has grown year by year, and is now getting beyond the scope of a Superintendent single-handed. In this connection, paragraph 2, page 2, of my report for last year, may be referred to ; it will be seen that owing to my not having, as in other Provinces of India, the help of an Assistant Superintendent, several important works have had to be dropped, as a makeshift, temporarily. I have, as a consequence, approached the Government with a view to the creation of the post of an Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology in Burma.

## SECOND PART.

### SECTION I.

#### *Full Account of Work of Restoration and Preservation of Important Buildings and Sites, of Excavations and Fresh Discoveries.*

23. The programme of conservation works for the year 1923-24 provided for the continuation of the special repairs to the Sulamani and Tilominlo Temples at Pagan, which were started in 1920-21. The work on the main building of the *Sulamani* was completed last year (*vide* paragraph 21 in the report for the year ending 31st March 1923). During the present year repairs were undertaken to the four gate-ways of the outer enclosure walls and the stupas surmounting them ; the arches were repaired where necessary, and the stupas grouted with recessed lime-mortar to make them water-tight. They now form a solid mass which should ensure their preservation for very many years to come. Repairs were also undertaken to the pilasters of the walls flanking the gate-ways, which were underpinned and thoroughly grouted. The enclosure walls on the west and north were also repaired in brick and lime-mortar and their copings grouted with lime-mortar mixed with ten per cent. cement. The expenditure incurred on these repairs is given in Appendix C to this report. The total expenditure incurred on the Sulamani Temple up to the end of March 1924 is Rs 13,558, against the sanctioned revised estimate of Rs. 14,748. The only work which now remains to be done at this temple is the drainage of the compound, for which a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been provided in the budget proposed for the year 1924-25 (see item 25 in the statement given in paragraph 18 of this report).

The work on the main building of the *Tilominlo* Temple at Pagan, consisted in restoring the battlements of the first terrace on the south

side ; rebuilding the four arches over the main entrances and those over the side-entrances into the temple ; renewing the scroll work and the flamboyant ornaments on the tops of those entrances ; rebuilding the parapets of the main flight of steps leading up from the terraced roof of the porch to the first floor ; repairing the *prāsādā* or multiple roofs of the niches with ornamented basements, in which are placed stone *dvārapālā*, and repairing and making water-tight the small ornamental stupas at the corners of the three terraces. The Executive Engineer, Pakôkku Division, who is in charge of these works, reports that the repairs to the temple itself are now completed. The clearing of the *débris* round the basement of the building was continued and completed, and the brick pavement there was finished over brickbats solidly rammed down under it. With regard to the inner circuit wall the following works were executed : (i) the strengthening of the wall by building pillars at each angle and corner ; (ii) rebuilding the retaining wall, the body in brick and mortar and the top courses in lime-mortar ; and (iii) rebuilding the "thayetkins" or scrolls at the end of the parapet of the stairs leading up to the platform at the four cardinal points. As for the outer enclosure wall, the following repairs were executed : (i) repairs to the east wall and to half the south wall ; the body of the wall in brick and mortar and the coping in lime and cement mortar to make it water-tight ; (ii) grouting the eastern gate-way thoroughly with cement to prevent the percolation of rain-water. The expenditure incurred on the Tilominlo Temple during the year under report is shown in Appendix C. The total expenditure incurred on it up to the end of March 1924 was Rs. 37,682 against the sanctioned revised estimate of Rs. 45,707. The only work that now remains to be carried out at the Tilominlo is the putting in proper repair of the west and half the south outer enclosure walls and portions of the gate-ways ; for this work, as well as for clearing the compound of *débris*, a sum of Rs. 3,000 has been provided in the budget for the year 1924-25.

Besides the above, special repairs were also undertaken to the Payathon-zu, Thambula and Nandamanya Temples, Pagan, as already explained in paragraph 9 of this report.

24. The conservation of the Shitthaung Temple at Mrohaung in Arakan was continued during this year. Some of the small ornamental stupas on the roof were made water-tight. The three enclosure walls on the east of the temple were rebuilt according to the original design. The *débris* within the three outer enclosure walls were removed ; the narrow passages leading up to the temple have been widened. These repairs were undertaken by the trustees of the temple themselves at a total expenditure of Rs. 2,871, towards which the Government of India contributed Rs. 2,500 ; the balance Rs. 371 was obtained from public subscriptions collected by the Trustees.

25. The Palace at Mandalay has undergone the usual annual cleaning and earth-oiling, and the annual repairs always so necessary to such a building have been carried out with great care. Such repairs are becoming more and more imperative year by year, and it is hoped that, with the special repairs carried out as occasion arises, they will give the Palace a lease of fifteen or twenty years more of life, which is about the limit which experts are agreed to give to it. An experiment was made to substitute a cheaper mode of gilding for the costly gold-leafing, but did not give the satisfaction that was expected from it. On the other hand, the experiment, mentioned in paragraph 25, page 14 of the Report for last year, of saving the roof timberings from dry rot by leaving a space between the ends of the rafters and the eaves-boards by means of a series of timber blocks placed between them, has proved a great success. A successful war, in the principal apartments, was also waged on the bat pest, and the Palace is now much cleaner and brighter. There remains to be done some more drains and some portions of Pakhangyi stone paving. The construction of the garden on the Palace platform is now completed; the pipes for the distribution of the water are being laid. All the *Pyatthats* on the Fort walls have been earth-oiled and urgent repairs made to them, while one of them was rebuilt. The foundation of all these *Pyatthats* is the source of all the trouble they give, the earth sinking and thus upsetting the balance of the already fast-decaying structures. They all require concrete foundation blocks if they are to be made to last for another 20 years or more.

26. The watch tower at the Mandalay Palace, which was in a dangerous condition, has been repaired and strengthened and it is estimated that it will stand now for another 15 years or so. The Officiating Deputy Director-General of Archaeology in India, while visiting Mandalay, objected to ruberoid being nailed outside the wooden battens to prevent damp getting in; at the same time it is impossible to put this ruberoid in the inside. Something, however, must be used if the rain is to be kept out. The tower, it is considered, can now again be safely opened to sight-seers. The grateful thanks of this Department are due to Mr. C. E. Whitcombe, Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division, for his foresight, energy and care in coping with the many difficulties inherent in keeping in good repair a large decaying monument.

27. As already mentioned in paragraph 8, page 6 of this report, the Le-myet-hna Temple at Hmawza, underwent special repairs during the year. The work consisted in removing the *débris* from inside the temple and rebuilding those portions of the roof which

Conservation of the  
Monuments at Hmawza,  
Old Prème.

had fallen in ; there were two large cracks in the walls, one at the north and one at the west ; they were closed and strengthened by means of fish-plates and bolts ; minor repairs were also effected to brick-work here and there and the roof made water-tight. All these repairs were done at a total cost of Rs. 372.

The works at the other two monuments there, namely, the Bawbawgyi and the Bèbè, were the usual annual repairs, and the clearing of jungle and uprooting small trees and plants growing on them as well as in their compounds ; and coal-tarring the wooden enclosure of the Bèbè.

28. Conservation work at Shwebo, Sagaing, Tagaung, and other places not mentioned in previous paragraphs, is the yearly maintenance work, and consisted mainly in jungle clearing, uprooting of plants, and undertaking the necessary petty repairs to some of them. The expenditure incurred on each monument or group of monuments is shown in Appendix C.

The thanks of this Department are due to the Public Works Department Officers concerned for the interest they have taken in the archaeological works in their charge.

29. With a view to conserve the original inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya and placed near the Singyo-Shwegu Pagoda, which is situated at one corner of the old Amarapura City, Mr. Taw Sein Ko, late Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, had them removed near the Patodawgyi Pagoda, Amarapura, close to the railway line. There are 739 stones including fragments. The inscriptions which were in a good state of preservation were set up on a masonry platform and a shed was erected over them. These were, however, only temporary measures, and the materials employed, as a consequence, were not of the best, but rather of inferior quality, with the result that, notwithstanding subsequent repairs, both the cement floor and the shed are in a lamentable state of preservation. The roof timbers and the wooden posts supporting the roof are now rotten. As it is an open shed, the cement flooring has been much damaged by rain water beating in on every side and by small plants growing here and there during the rainy season, loosening the foot of the inscriptions and making them unsafe. This shed is erected in an out-of-the-way place, little if at all visited by persons visiting Amarapura. I think the time has now come to consider the question of removing these old lithic inscriptions to a better and more accessible place, and of erecting a permanent shed over them. To preserve the present shed, considering its condition and materials, would only mean yearly expenditure on ineffectual repairs ; to pull it down and build a good and permanent one on the same spot, would be to leave



these old records in a secluded and jungly place, where they lie practically useless and unknown. Since a new shed will have to be necessarily erected over them in the near future, I would suggest that these stones be removed to Mandalay and reset under a suitable shed in Fort Dufferin. There they would be accessible to all visitors and students.

The importance of this collection from the historical and philological points of view cannot be overestimated. It contains some of the oldest inscriptions as yet found in Burma and is a mine of information for the political and religious history of this province. They were collected by King Bodawpaya from all parts of Burma over a hundred years ago and form the largest collection to be found in any one place in Burma.

30. Sixteen years after his accession to the throne, King Anorata (1044-77), though he had conquered a great portion of Burma as we know it now, found it prudent to establish fortress-towns to the north and north-east of the territory around Pagan, as a precaution against the restless spirit of the Shans, who were inhabiting those parts of the country. There were 43 such places, many of which can still be easily identified; a list of them is given further down. During the year under report, I visited Mekkhaya, one of these sites; this name is also applied to a village situated just outside the Fort on the north side. The old fort itself is situated on the left bank of the river Myit-ngê, at the confluence of this river with the Zawgyi Stream; it may be reached by cart from Singaing, a railway station near Kyauksè. Traces of the walls and moat, which form the only remains of Mekkhaya, may still be seen; part of the walls and moat of the north is now occupied by the village mentioned above, but the erosion of the bank of the Zawgyi Stream, caused by the displacement of its bed, has destroyed almost all traces of them on the east. What remains of the walls on the other sides is covered with almost impenetrable jungle which, in some places, had to be cut through to allow me to follow them. These walls were built of very large bricks and from what could be judged from some pretty well preserved portions, were very thick and high; there were faint vestiges of crenelles and masonry bastions; they must have looked very much like the walls of Fort Dufferin at Mandalay. The moat round the walls, though now nearly filled up, is still very distinct, and was fed from the Myit-ngê and the Zawgyi. Within the fort are a few pagodas, but none of them are contemporaneous with its foundation. The most notable among these buildings is the Shweyaung-daw, also known as the Hle-thugyi Pagoda. It was built in 1798 by, it is said, a boatman, and contains some frescoes depicting the costumes and manners of the people in those days. During the time of King Kyawzwa of Pagan (1287-1300), Mekkhaya was given to Razathingyan, and the two neighbouring places, Myinzaing to Athinkhaya and Pinlê to Thihathu; these were three Shan brothers. They deposed the king and each proclaimed himself chief in

The Ancient Site of  
Mekkhaya.

his own town. Quite close to the west of the Mekkhaya Village already mentioned is the village of Ebya, the population of which is almost entirely of Talaing descent. They were settled there by King Alaungpaya (1753-1760), after his conquest of Hanthawaddy. Of yore, there were, it appears, round about Mekkhaya Fort, a pretty good number of lithic inscriptions, of which no trace now remains. The mode of their disappearance is thus traditionally accounted for by the villagers of Ebya. Some time after their settlement there by Alaungpaya, the land granted to them became insufficient for their needs. Now those inscriptions contained, besides other matter, the delimitation of Wutthagamyé, or consecrated ground intended for the maintenance of pagodas and monasteries, and which they were not entitled to touch. To do away with these restrictions, the new settlers simply threw them into the Myit-ngê and, having thus destroyed the records of the dedicated lands, appropriated them little by little. Epigraphy thus has become the poorer by a few dozens of inscriptions.

Most of the Burmese chronicles agree on the fact that King Anorata founded forts and frontier-towns; they give many names, but practically none agree as to the exact number of these foundations which, taking these histories as a basis, must have been rather numerous, rather too numerous, I think, to be ascribed to one and the same man. The Hman-nan-yazawin alone gives a definite number.<sup>1</sup> On what the compilers of this scholarly standard history found their assertion is not known, for they give no reference or explanation whatsoever as to how they arrived at this number. They probably based themselves on some documentary evidence not easily available now. However, the number they give, contrasted with the result obtained from other histories, is not unreasonable. So, we shall follow the Hman-nan, according to which the following 43 places were founded by King Anorata :—

1. Kaungsin	ကောင်းစင်။	15. Gnasingu	ငဝဉ်းထူး။
2. Kaungtôn	ကောင်းတုံ။	16. Kônthāyā	ထန်းသာယာ။
3. Gna-yôn	ငရန်း။	17. Magwetaya-aung	မာကွေးယာရာ
4. Gna-Yin	ငရင်း။		အောင်။
5. Shwe-gū	ရွှေဂူ။	18. Ōk	အုတ်။
6. Yin-khê	ယင်းခဲ။	19. Yenanthā	ရေခဲယာ။
7. Mota	မိုးတာ။	20. Nagāmauk	နဂါးမောက်။
8. Katha	ကသာ။	21. Yinmādē	ယင်းမာထဲ။
9. Hti-gyi	ထီးကျည်း။ <sup>2</sup>	22. Sônmyo	ဝန်းမြို့။
10. Mya-daung	မြတောင်။	23. Tōnbôn	တုံးဝံ။
11. Tagaung	တကောင်း။	24. Madaya	မတ္တရာ။
12. Hingamaw	ထင်မော်။	25. Thet-gnê-gyin	ထက်ကယ်ကျင်း။
13. Kyan-hriyat	ကျော်စွယ်။	26. Wayindok	ဝါးရင်းထုတ်။
14. Sabanago	စွန်နဂါး။	27. Taungbyôn-gyi	တောင်ပွဲကြီး။

<sup>1</sup> So does the Kavalakkhanādīpani, page 185; but it follows the Hman-man.

<sup>2</sup> This is now known as ထီးချိုင့်။ Hti-khyaing.

28. Myodin	မြိဝင်။	36. Sāgara	သာဂရ။
29. Lahēh	လဟေး။	37. Nyaung-yan	ညောင်ရမ်း။
30. Shinmatet	ရှဉ့်မတတ်။	38. Shwemyo	ရွှေမြို့
31. Mekkhaya	မက္ခရာ။	39. Petpā	ပက်ပါ။
32. Ta-ôn	တအုံ။	40. Myo-hla	မြို့လှ။
33. Myinzaing	မြိုင်ခိုင်။	41. Kêlin	ကဲလင်း။
34. Myittha	မြစ်သာ။	42. Swā	ရွာ။
35. Haing-tet	ဟိုင်တတ်။ <sup>1</sup>	43. Bārānasī	ဗာရာဏသီ။

Besides the above, some histories agree to Anorata being also the founder of the following eleven places in Le-dwing, near Kyauksè ; the two marked with an asterisk, are found also in the previous list :—

1. Pinlê	ပင်လယ်။	7. Mekkhaya	မက္ခရာ*။ <sup>8</sup>
2. Pyinmana	ပျဉ်းမနား။ <sup>2</sup>	8. Tabyettha	တပြိတ်သာ။
3. Myittha	မြစ်သာ*။ <sup>3</sup>	9. Thindaung	သင်္ဃေတင်း။
4. Myin-gondaing	မြိုင်ခုံတိုင်။ <sup>4</sup>	10. Tamokso	တမုတ်ဆိုး။
5. Yamôn	ယမုန့်။ <sup>5</sup>	11. Khanlu	ခံလူး။
6. Panan	ပန်။		

31. During the year under report excavations were conducted at two different sites at Hmawza, viz. (i) around the base of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda and (ii) at a site near the Hmawza' Old Promc. Yahandakan Village, about half a mile distant from the Bawbawgyi. Before entering into details of these excavations, it may be interesting to give a brief *résumé* of the results of excavations which were undertaken in former years at various sites in the same locality ; for these results are scattered over the Annual Reports and some other publications.

The first important finds which aroused the deep interest of scholars in this ancient site, apart from the half legendary accounts of it found in native histories, are the two gold plates bearing inscriptions in Pāli very closely allied to the Kadamba script of the 5th century A.D., of Southern India, which were discovered at Maunggan, a village near Hmawza. A first transliteration and translation of these plates was given by U Tun Nyein, then Officiating Archaeologist, in the *Epigraphia Indica*,<sup>7</sup> and a more correct transliteration by M. L. Finot, in his "Un nouveau document sur le bouddhisme birman."<sup>8</sup> These two plates begin each with the well-known Buddhist formula : Ye dhammā hetuppabbavā

<sup>1</sup> Now known as Hlaing-tet,      ဟိုင်တတ်။

<sup>2</sup> In Hman-nan-yazawin I, page 274.

<sup>3</sup> In Twinthin-yazawin, page 95.

<sup>4</sup> In Rājavan-Pāli, page 131.

<sup>5</sup> In Jambūdipa-Ōksaung, page 45.

<sup>6</sup> In Ko-Hkayaing-Thamaing, page 45.

<sup>7</sup> E.I., Volume V, pages 101 ff.

<sup>8</sup> Journal Asiatique, Volume XX, Juillet-Aout, 1912, pages 121 ff.

tesaṃ hetu, etc., which is followed in the first, by 19 categories from the Abhidhamma in numerical order and, in the second, by the no less well-known praise of the Triratana. These plates are now in the British Museum. They constitute the first epigraphical record found in Burma antedating the 11th century A.D. After this find, no systematic excavations were undertaken for a period of ten years, that is, till 1907, when the late General de Beylié visited Prome and, in company with Mr. Taw Sein Ko, my predecessor, conducted excavations at the Kyaukka Thein, quite near the village of Hmawza, and a few other places.<sup>1</sup> At Kyaukka Thein were unearthed three stone sculptures; one of them bears on its base a long inscription in the then unknown script which now has become known by the name of Pyu, and other specimens of which were found later on on funeral urns; it is the same script, though more archaic, as that of the Pyu face of the Myazedi inscription pillar at Pagan.<sup>2</sup> This inscription is unfortunately so much weathered that nothing could be made of it. Their stay at Hmawza on this occasion was perforce short, but it was soon followed by many visits from Mr. Taw Sein Ko and myself in the opening seasons of the following years. During the cold season of 1908, my predecessor conducted excavations at three different sites, and discovered some stone sculptures bearing unmistakable traces of Gupta influence. Again he found, in 1910-11, while clearing a small portion of the *débris* round the base of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda, two fragments of a stone inscription in Pāli, in the same characters as those on the Maunggan gold plates; the third fragment, completing the inscription, was found the year after close to the same spot. Mr. Taw Sein Ko sent photographs of this inscription to M. L. Finot, who deciphered and translated it in his most interesting paper, above referred to: "Un nouveau document sur le bouddhisme birman."<sup>3</sup> The script is referred to the 6th century A.D., it contains an extract from the Vibhaṅga, a book of the Abhidhamma, and corresponds to page 144 of Mrs. Rhys Davids' edition. These three fragments have remained in Burma and will ultimately be placed in the Phayre Museum, Rangoon. At the same time, there was discovered a small earthenware vase of almost classic pattern, containing minute pieces of bones, ash and the fragments of gold and silver scrolls with writing on them. Unfortunately, some of these fragments are so small, crumpled up and brittle, that it is extremely difficult to piece them accurately together; moreover, so far as can be judged, not a few seem to have crumbled into minute bits, and so have become useless. However, from the few letters that still can be read, it can be made out that the characters are the same as those of the Maunggan plates and the stone inscription in three fragments.<sup>4</sup> The next two years also brought to light finds of a different nature but of no less importance, for, in the cold seasons of 1911-12 and 1912-13 were found, in

<sup>1</sup> See de Beylié, "Prome et Samara," pages 79-110.

<sup>2</sup> J.R.A.S., 1911, pages 365-87, and E.B., Volume I, Part I, pages 59-68.

<sup>3</sup> See Note 2.

<sup>4</sup> Plate XLVII, figs. 1-8, Archaeological Report, 1910-11.

an ancient vault near the Payagyi Pagoda, several stone and one earthenware funeral urns, each of which bears a line of inscription around the upper portion ; one of them bearing also an inscription of several lines at the bottom. These are in the same characters as the inscription found at the Kyaukka Thein. Estampages of these inscriptions were sent to Mr. C. O. Blagden, and the results of his study of them and their tentative readings are given in the *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XII, pp. 127-32. According to him, these inscriptions record the death of the kings (of Old Prome) Suriya Vikrama and Hari Vikrama and their relatives in the 7th-8th century A.D. These names are nowhere to be found in native chronicles and other records, and have not yet been identified. It is true that, for these centuries, and those immediately preceding and following them, we know practically nothing of the history of Srikshetra or Old Prome. A curious point to be noted is, that, while, in the Pali commentaries composed in the 5th century, mention is often made of several old places in Burma, they appear to be absolutely silent about Old Prome, which was, however, a Buddhist centre, as is testified by the Pali inscriptions and Buddhist sculptures mentioned above ; unless, indeed, it be mentioned under some name which has not yet been identified ; or perhaps, again, the predominant Buddhist sect may not have been the Theravāda of Ceylon which fact, in some degree, might explain the curious silence of the Singhalese commentaries and other works. No excavations were undertaken in the early part of 1914 and, owing to the paucity of funds subsequent on the troublous years that followed, could not be resumed until the year under report. However, I paid short visits to that interesting site from time to time, and in 1919-20 I came across two Vishnuite sculptures ; they may be assigned to the 8th-9th century A.D.

Considering the important character of the finds made at the Bawbawgyi in previous years, as recorded above, by merely clearing a small portion of the *débris* covering its terraces, it was naturally thought that if all the *débris* were removed, more finds would come to light ; moreover, the base of this ancient pagoda having been almost entirely covered up for probably some centuries, it was desirable to examine the nature of that base and, if possible, let it stand exposed to view in its original state. These were the two reasons which actuated me in choosing this site for excavations. During the year under report, the Central Government very kindly placed at my disposal a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the purpose. I began work on the 7th January 1924 ; I estimated that thorough excavations would take about a month, perhaps a little more, but the sudden arrival of Mr. J. F. Blakiston, Officiating Deputy Director-General of Archaeology, on a tour of inspection in Burma cut the work short, and I had to abandon it after a period of 15 days.

I started by clearing, from the top, the mass of *débris* hiding the terraces of the pagoda. Plate I gives a view of the Bawbawgyi taken from the east, with its base buried under them. Popular tradition

assigns the foundation of this monument to King Duttaboung in the 5th century B.C. Nothing, so far, has yet been found to corroborate this assumption; no known building in Burma can lay claim to so hoary an age. It is well known how the people, when they know not the age of an ancient building, generally push back its date to the time of the emperor Asoka (3rd century B.C.) or, even earlier, to the time of Buddha himself. From the few finds brought to light, however, it may be reasonably assumed that the Bawbawgyi probably dates from the 7th or 8th century A.D. Owing to its peculiar shape, the question was once seriously put forward whether it did not represent a *linga* (phallus), as an emblem of Sivaism. As I have stated here and there in my previous reports, there have been found only a very few traces of Sivaism in ancient Burma and what was taken to be a *linga*, may very well be the shape of a stupa.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the very nature of the finds that have been made there shows that it was a Buddhist monument and precludes the assumption that it was intended for a *linga*; the small stupa represented on a slab from Amarāvati and shown on Plate LXII in Fergusson's "Tree and Serpent Worship," shows that the shape is not unique and may be taken to represent one of its prototypes. Another point of interest about the Bawbawgyi was the uncertainty as to the number of the terraces on which it stands and the mode of their disposition around it. With a view to examining them and ascertaining their state of preservation, I began clearing the *débris* at the north-east corner; there I found that a small portion of the terraces had been cleared previously, but imperfectly, and then covered over again; up to now only the upper surface or top of the third (or uppermost<sup>1</sup>) terrace has been cleared from *débris* and left so to allow visitors walking around the pagoda. Plate II shows the terraces, on the east side, exposed after the removal of the earth and fallen bricks, with the staircase sloping down on the right hand. The terraces proper begin with that marked with an arrow and end at the base of the staircase. As may be seen, there are three of them; they are better defined on the north-west side, where the effects of weather and time are less apparent; but on the whole the brick-work has very much deteriorated and the terraces are in a deplorable condition; the material used were bricks of very large size. The third or uppermost terrace is circular in plan, measuring 16 feet in breadth. It is supported by a retaining wall which measures 3 feet 8 inches in height and its upper surface or top is paved with bricks. The whole of the retaining wall as far as it was exposed was found to be out of plumb; it is dangerously bulging outward, and the bricks are in all stages of decay, some crumbling on the least pressure. The same is the case with the two lower terraces. In fact the second and first terraces have deteriorated to such an extent, that I was unable, in some places, to trace distinctly their outline. On the top of these two terraces were also found here and there traces of brick

<sup>1</sup> Archaeological Report, 1910-11, pages 90-92.

paving. The paving of the second terrace, on the east, had bodily sunk down to such an extent that it was at first thought that, with the inner edge (at the foot of the retaining wall of the third terrace) remaining in its original position, it formed the portion of a wall, but traces of paving at other places on this terrace, set the matter right. From what can be made out from the remains of this second terrace, its retaining wall consisted of sixteen sides with sixteen angles, and measured about 2 feet 9 inches in height. The breadth of the top of the terrace, measuring from the foot of the retaining wall of the one above it was 10 feet. The first or lowest terrace is in the worst state of preservation, and its plan could not be properly traced. However, a portion of it on the north-west side, was found to be in a better state of preservation. Here the retaining wall, which is only 2 feet in height, is ornamented with panels; otherwise, this wall, with the two above it are plain, excepting bare mouldings forming their copings. Originally, these walls were plastered over, for there were found traces of a very thick coating of plaster still adhering here and there. For securing and making fast this thick coating, the bricks had been cut into notches placed about two inches apart and from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch deep. The plaster is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, and is very hard; its principal ingredients are lime and pebbles about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter.

A feature which is peculiar to this pagoda is that there is only one staircase leading to the third or uppermost terrace; it is on the north side. No traces whatsoever of any other flight of steps were discovered. The steps of the flight on the north, from what may be seen of their remains, consisted of large blocks of stone, with low encasing walls on the sides; at the foot of those walls were broken pieces of two stone leogryphs.

As may be judged from what precedes, these three terraces are in a very bad state of preservation; to repair them, taking model on the portions that remain, would be a work of some magnitude, requiring a sum of money which, in the present financial condition of this Department, I would find it difficult to find. In the circumstances, to prevent further decay from rain and sun and to strengthen them, it was found necessary not to leave them exposed; they were, consequently, covered over again with earth and broken bricks carefully rammed down.

The finds made in the course of the excavations did not quite come up to expectation; it is true that, owing to my having had to leave off work suddenly (see above), I had no time to dig round, and some distance from, the base of the nethermost terrace, the retaining wall of which was only partially uncovered, and so uncover the platform round the base of the pagoda, which must exist some feet below; this might perhaps have yielded something more. Actually, there are only a few finds to record, besides the, in Burma, ubiquitous votive tablets of the 11th century and of a later date which were found in large numbers. However, these few finds are of importance from the epigraphical point

of view. They consist of a number of bricks on which are inscribed numerical symbols. These bricks were built into the retaining walls of the terraces, and the symbols were probably masons' marks. They are ancient Indian numerical symbols ; four were found in the Pyū face of the Myazedi inscription pillar by Messrs. C. O. Blagden and G. Coedès ; that is, the symbols for 1000,600,20 and probably 8, which form the date of the inscription in Anno Buddhae, *viz.*, 1628.<sup>1</sup> Although the symbols on the bricks are in detached groups, a comparison of them with the figures shown on Plate IX of Bühler's "Indian Paleography," leaves no doubt they are numbers. Thus, on several bricks, were noticed the horizontal strokes, somewhat curved, which represent the figures from 1 to 3, according as there is only one stroke, or two or three ; there are no examples of them standing by themselves, they are always close to the right of another figure, 10 or one of its multiples. There is a symbol very much resembling that for 4 as given in column VIII (Jagayyapatta Pallava) of the same plate. A careful examination of all these symbols will probably enable us to restore all the figures from 1 to 10 and some of the multiples of ten. On Plate III, at the end of this report, *fig.* 1 shows the symbol for 4 ; *fig.* 2 the symbols for 5 (on the left) and 3, that is, 53 ; *fig.* 3 shows the symbol for 90, and again that for 3=93 ; and the last figure (*fig.* 4) shows the symbols for 1,000 (on the left) and 6, that is 1,006.

32. As the clearing of the Bawbawgyi terraces was going on, I undertook also excavations at a mound situated  
Excavations near      undertook also excavations at a mound situated  
Yahandakan Village,      close to the Yahandakan Village, about half a  
                                 mile distant from the Bawbawgyi. This mound  
was covered with trees and shrubs, and to all appearances, identical with every other mound, in which the local area abounds. It was a low one, rising just a few feet above the natural level of the ground around ; bricks were lying scattered around it here and there ; but there was nothing to indicate, as it proved afterwards to be, that it was once a burial-ground. However, after a careful examination on clearing the vegetation, I found near the centre a trench which had been probably dug up by treasure hunters ; this trench measured 6 feet by 3 feet and 5 feet in depth ; around its sides, and about one foot below the top of the mound, were seen a number of earthenware urns in all stages of decay ; there were two or three rows of them, one above the other ; many of these must have been destroyed and scattered by the treasure hunters as many fragments were found around the hole. No doubt, in the course of excavations conducted at Hmawza in the previous years, earthenware urns containing charred bones and ashes were discovered, but they were most often discovered singly or in very small numbers, and were found buried either close to the foundation walls or plinth of a temple or along its enclosure wall, but never, as in this case, in large

<sup>1</sup> J.R.A.S., April 1911, page 383, footnote 2 ; B.E.F.E.O., Volume XI, pages 435-36.



numbers and in an isolated place which, like the present site, had obviously been set apart for a burial-ground. There was, therefore, the possibility of bringing to light some urns, whether earthenware or stone bearing lines of inscriptions in Pyu, as was, some years ago, the case in the cemetery near the Payagyi, as well as the hope of unearthing some stone Pyu inscriptions. These considerations decided me to dig there.

The whole mound measures 54 feet by 34 feet, the longer side running north to south. I traced two cross trenches intersecting at the centre of the mound, and set men at the four ends to dig. Many of these men had already been employed and trained by this Department in past years, and not only are they careful and prudent as the work progresses, but eager in the hope of making a find ; it is a pleasure to work with such men. The work on this site was started about a week after that at the Bawbawgyi had been begun and, owing to my unforeseen departure from Himawza, as above explained, could not be completed. Enough, however, was done to uncover masonry work. The men on the east side found traces of a wall running north to south ; here the traces were distinct and no difficulty was experienced in uncovering it. On the south, many bricks were unearthed, but they were not in layers or proper courses, and it looked as if a wall there had broken down. On the west, traces of another wall were discovered, running parallel to that on the east, but the bricks had much deteriorated and the traces of the wall were indistinct. As far as could be judged, there seems to have been two or rather three terraces built in bricks, each about two feet in height and about three feet or so in depth. Numerous urns were found around the walls, as far as they were exposed, of the first terrace, and on the terraces themselves. Hundreds of them were brought to light, above all on the northern side, placed, not only one against another in serried rows, but also one on the top of another, so that three, sometimes four urns were thus superposed. For instance, within a square 2 feet 8 inches on each side, there were found 16 urns of different shapes, varying in size from six to nine inches in height. Most of these old urns crumpled when touched, and only a few were found in a fairly good state of preservation. The urns uncovered in the course of these excavations must have numbered at least, at a moderate estimate, 1,000 and probably another thousand and more are hidden in the unexcavated area. On the west near the top of the mound, was first found a fragment of a stone slab, 10 inches in thickness and 2 feet in length ; it was plain on both sides, and lying at a depth of two feet from the surface. Digging further on, there was found, close to the south-east of the above fragment, a large slab of stone, measuring 3 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 10 inches by 10 inches. This also was found to be quite plain ; one side was smooth and the edges bevelled ; the other surface was quite rough and unworked. The top was broken, and the fragment referred to above probably formed part of it. This stone was found with its top underneath, which seems to show that it had tumbled down from an

erect position. Not the least traces of writing could be found on it. Close to it were found many pieces of iron ; on two sides of it, that is, on the south and east, were discovered four rods of iron firmly planted into the ground ; they measure from 11 inches to 16 inches in length and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch in diameter and their extremities are barbed. Besides these were also found hook-like pieces of iron with one end flattened out into which a small hole is bored. In or near many of the urns were placed either a small iron dagger, eaten by rust, or iron nails. Right underneath the stone slab and near the middle of it, was found an iron peg, or large pin 20 inches long, with one end pointed and the other ending in a large knob ; this too, was planted upright in the ground. The most interesting find, however, is the iron plate shown in Plate IV figs. (i) and (ii). It is 11 inches in breadth and  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches in its extreme length. It is pierced with 43 nails of three different sizes, the largest of which are in the centre and measure each  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length ; the smallest, forming the outermost row, are each 7 inches long. It was found lying flat with the nails pointing downwards. The use to which this may have been put is a puzzle ; it could not have been intended to be nailed against something or other ; no beam or log could withstand the pressure of 43 large nails hammered in, in very closely serried ranks : it would crack and split. It may have been a symbol, representing what we do not know, used in funeral ceremonies. The burying of daggers in or near urns can easily be understood, for it was an old, almost world-wide custom to bury the deceased's weapons with his corpse or his bones. The burying of nails in these urns is not quite so easy to explain, unless the custom was based on the well-known horror of spirits for metal ; on that supposition, the nails or other bits of iron were buried with the ashes to drive afar off the spirits of the dead so that they might not torment the living residing in the surrounding villages ; the daggers above mentioned might also have served the same purpose. There is, among the lower classes of the Burmese up to the present day, a belief that while going about at night no spirit will approach or harm them, if they have a bit of iron or metal about them. It is why they seldom or never go out at night in the jungle without a *dah*, or a spear, or a rod of iron, etc.

There probably was a wooden structure erected above the brick terraces ; but no traces of it were found, except perhaps here and there some peculiar dust which, on close examination, appears certainly to have been wood. From the disposal and arrangement of the urns, it seems evident that they were placed in rows and layers on the terraces as deaths occurred, and left thus, exposed, and could not have been buried as they were brought in. The final covering up with earth of the whole site probably took place when no room was left on the terraces for any more urns to be deposited there.

As to the age of this burial-ground, nothing can be said with any certainty ; for no traces of any writing were found, with the single

exception of a fragment of a broken brick bearing a character resembling the archaic Indian symbol for the number "10," looking like the archaic 'm' lying on its side instead of standing upright.<sup>1</sup> The use of these symbols was not, as is known, foreign to the Pyus. This alone, if it can be relied upon, would stamp this cemetery as rather old, as there is no doubt it is, but owing to lack of sufficient data, it is impossible to fix its date even approximately. Besides the objects mentioned above, there were also found a few votive tablets bearing effigies of the Buddha which belong to a period between the 11th/12th centuries. This cemetery seems also to point out to an interesting custom of the Pyu people; that is they were in the habit of cremating their dead and burying the ashes in urns, the general custom of the Hindus being to throw the ashes into the river after cremation.

## SECTION II.

*The Epigraphical, Numismatic, Exploratory and other work of the Department, and its bearing on historical research, including reports on special subjects in which important discoveries have been made or information collected. (A brief reference only is made to subjects on which special reports have been contributed to the General Archaeological Reports.)*

33. It was expected that the Second Part of Volume III of the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, containing the Kalyāni Inscriptions of Pegu in Talaing, a descriptive account and a translation, by Mr. C. O. Blagden, would be issued during the year under report. The three parts above mentioned are in fact completed, but the translation is being revised in the light of a new document. This document is a palm-leaf manuscript containing the whole text of the Kalyāni Inscriptions in modern Talaing discovered by Mr. R. Halliday of Moulmein; it was a very important and timely discovery, because, the text of the stone inscriptions being rather fragmentary and mutilated, the translation of it would have naturally been so and therefore somewhat unsatisfactory. It was at first thought that the text of the palm-leaf manuscript should be printed separately by itself; but this text, not being an inscription, did not come within the scope of the *Epigraphia Birmanica*. Such a step, moreover, would have left the text of the inscriptions incomplete. It was therefore decided that the best plan would be to supplement the gaps of the stone text by printing at the bottom of each page a portion of the palm-leaf text in small types. Unfortunately, the Government Printing Press had not the small types necessary for this purpose, so that new punches have to be made, which must necessarily take some time.

<sup>1</sup> See Plate IX, Buhler's "Indian Paleography."

Again, as has been said above, the translation of the lithic text will have to be revised in the light and aid afforded by the palm-leaf manuscript. It is hoped that this very important work will be completed and issued during the official year 1924-25.

\* 34. In paragraph 40 of my last year's report, reference is made to the discovery at Shwebo of Alaungpaya's Clock-tower Bell. This bell is inscribed with cabalistic squares both inside and outside, and with numerous mantras. The outside of the bell may be divided into two parts. In the upper part is a line of inscription in Burmese ; it is an invocation and reads as follows :—

စေလှသူ၊ ။တရာတပါးလူမျိုးများသည် ကျော်ကြားတင်စောရန်ခွင့် ကိုမည်မဆန်ပုံ  
ကန်ခပ်စောင်မန်ညွှန်ထွက်အတွတ်ပတ်လုန် ဓမ္မလုန်ထိုထွက်ပိုင်တော်မူစေသော။

which means : "Success! May the one hundred and one nations<sup>1</sup> hear and spread the news (of the King's power) the subduer of foes, and may they obey his commands and be submissive to him ; and may he (the King) rule over the whole of Jambūdīpa !"<sup>2</sup> "

In the lower part, on one side, there is the figure of a lion, with mantras inscribed around and within it ; and on the opposite side, in a row, and in the order given, are seen : a lion, a tiger, an elephant and a serpent (nāga). Around each of these figures are verses or mantras written in the usual jumbled up jargon of such compositions. Their general sense is an invocation to each animal around which they are, asking their aid and expressing a desire that all the King's enemies may be blotted out.

The above-quoted one line of inscription is almost, word for word, identically the same as that on the bell in the Clock-tower of King Nyaung-yan-Mintarā (1599-1605), and which was inscribed on the advice of the Bā-mê-Akyaw Bishop (ဗားမဲ့အကျော်ဆရာတော်) in a letter he wrote to that King in 1599.<sup>3</sup>

35. In paragraph 32 of my Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1922, a reference is made to the examination of the dates in Burmese inscriptions by the Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, I.S.O., President of the Madras Legislative Council. The same scholar has now very kindly supplied us with the English equivalents of the dates in the "Original Inscriptions collected by Bodawpaya in Upper

A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by Bodawpaya in Upper Burma" with their equivalents in English.

<sup>1</sup> The Burmese divided the world known to them among 101 races.

<sup>2</sup> Jambūdīpa, here means India and the Further East.

<sup>3</sup> Collection of letters written by Bishops to the Kings of Ava (အဝမင်းသို့လက်တက်စရာတော်ဆိုလွှင်းစာ) manuscript in this office library.

Burma," and a list of them is given as Appendix H to this Report. In connexion with these dates, the Hon'ble Mr. Swamikannu Pillai writes as follows :—

" I now enclose the results together with an abstract showing the Chronological peculiarities in dating, *e.g.*, whether the years mentioned in each inscription is a current or an expired year, and whether the year of the Jovian cycle quoted in the inscription is current or expired. In only 34 cases out of the 242 examined I found it possible to verify the date quoted in the inscription according to the *current* year both by the Sakkaraj era and the *current* year of the Jovian cycle. For convenience of reference, I append a table showing the sequences of Jovian years from Sakkaraj 399 to Sakkaraj 890. There were also 34 cases in which current Sakkaraj years were quoted but no Jovian year.

" A certain number of the inscriptions could be verified only on the assumption that the year of the Sakkaraj era quoted was an expired, not a current year ; the number of such inscriptions containing *expired* Sakkaraj years is 57. I am disposed to regard the citation of expired Jovian years which was found in only eight cases as altogether exceptional. The total number of inscriptions which have been found to be capable of being verified is 152 out of 242, not a bad proportion. In 76 cases the details of date were not verifiable, being apparently irregular, and in 13 cases the details were not sufficient for verification.

" I do not know if you have been supplied with a copy of my Ephemeris in seven volumes, published last year by the Government of Madras, for the years A.D. 700 to A.D. 1799. In Volume I, Part II of this publication I included, in accordance with what I believe was your own desire, a brief account of the first set of Burmese inscriptions which I verified and sent to you. This matter will be found at pages 129 to 137 of the work in question. I do not think that there was any question of a Jovian year in any of those inscriptions, though Jovian years are regularly found in most of the Bodawpaya inscriptions."

*Abstract.*

I	II	No. of cases.	<i>Explanation of Abbreviations.</i>
C	C	34	I. <i>Column.</i>
C	E	2	C. = Verified for Current year.
C	N	25	E. = Verified for Expired year.
C	—	34	N. = Not verifiable.
E	C	17	N. = Not verifiable for want of details.
E	E	4	
E	N	12	II. <i>Column.</i>
E	—	24	C. = Jupiter's place—verified for Current year.
N	C	33	E. = Jupiter's place—verified for Expired year.
N	E	1	N. = Jupiter's place—verified for Neither year.
N	N	16	— Year not quoted.
N	—	26	
N	C	7	
N	E	1	
N	N	1	
N	—	4	
E Hteinmat year		1	
		<hr/> 242 <hr/>	

(1)	No. as per list below.	(2)	Verified for Current or Expired Sakkaraj year or not verifiable.	(3)	Jupiter's place verified for Current or Expired year or not verifiable.	(4)	No. as per list below.	(5)	Verified for Current or Expired Sakkaraj year or not verifiable.	(6)	Jupiter's place verified for Current or Expired year or not verifiable.	(7)	No. as per list below.	(8)	Verified for Current or Expired Sakkaraj year or not verifiable.	(9)	Jupiter's place verified for Current or Expired year or not verifiable.
	1	C		N		34	E		N			67					
	2	C		N		35	N		N			68					
	3	N				36	N		N			69					
	4	E		C		37	N		N			70					
	5	N				38	N		N			71					
	6	N				39	N		N			72					
	7	N				40	E		C			73					
	8	N				41	N		N			74					
	9	N				42	C		N			75					
	10	N				43	N		N			76					
	11	C		C		44	N		N			77					
	12	N				45	N		N			78					
	13	N				46	N		N			79					
	14	N				47	N		N			80					
	15	E				48	N		N			81					
	16	E				49	N		N			82					
	17	N				50	C		C			83					
	18	E				51	N		C			84					
	19	N				52	C		N			85					
	20	E				53	N		C			86					
	21	C				54	N		C			87					
	22	C				55	C		C			88					
	23	N				56	C		C			89					
	24	C				57	E		C			90					
	25	C				58	N		N			91					
	26	N				59	N		N			92					
	27	C				60	N		N			93					
	28	C				61	N		E			94					
	29	N				62	C		E			95					
	30	C				63	E		C			96					
	31	C				64	N		N			97					
	32	E				65	N		N			98					
	33	C				66	N		N			99					
100		N				132	N		N			164					
101		C				133	C		C			165					
102		N				134	E		C			166					
103		N				135	N		N			167					
104		C				136	C		N			168					
105		N				137	N		C			169					
106		C				138	C		C			170					
107		N				139	E		C			171					
108		C				140	N		N			172					
109		E				141	E		N			173					
110		N				142	C		N			174					
111		C				143	N		C			175					
112		C				144	C		N			176					
113		N				145	N		N			177					
114		E				146	N		N			178					
115		E				147	N		C			179					
116		N				148	C		N			180					
117		N				149	N		N			181					
118		E				150	N		C			182					

(1) No. as per list below.	(2) Verified for Current or Expired Sakkaraj year or not verifiable.	(3) Jupiter's place verified for Current or Expired year or not verifiable.	(4) No. as per list below.	(5) Verified for Current or Expired Sakkaraj year or not verifiable.	(6) Jupiter's place verified for Current or Expired year or not verifiable.	(7) No. as per list below.	(8) Verified for Current or Expired Sakkaraj year or not verifiable.	(9) Jupiter's place verified for Current or Expired year or not verifiable.
119	C		151	E		183		
120	N		152	N		184		
121	C		153	C		185		
122	C		154	C		186		
123	E		155	C		187		
124	N		156	N		188		
125	E		157	C		189		
126	N		158	E		190		
127	C		159	N		191		
128	C		160	C		192		
129	N		161	C		193		
130	E		162	C		194		
131	C		163	E		195		
196	C		228	E				
197	E		229	C				
198	C		230	C				
199	C		231	C				
200	C		232	N				
201	C		233	N				
202	C		234	N				
203	N		235	N				
204	C		236	N				
205	E		237	N				
206	C		238	E				
207	E		239	C				
208	C		240	E				
209	E	Hteinmat year.	241	N				
210	E		242	C				
211	N							
212	E							
213	E							
214	E							
215	N							
216	C							
217	E							
218	E							
219	N							
220	N							
221	N							
222	N							
223	C							
224	N							
225	N							
226	N							
227	C							



Table of Jovian Years quoted in Burmese Inscriptions.

Jovian year.	Sakkaraj years.														
	399	400	411	423	435	447	459	471	483	495	507	519	531	543	555
Chaitra ...	627	628	615	627	603	591	579	567	555	543	531	519	507	495	483
Vaisākha ...	8	9	6	8	4	6	460	2	4	6	8	520	2	4	6
Jyeshtha ...	9	10	7	9	5	7	461	3	5	7	9	521	3	5	7
Āshādhā ...	1	2	8	10	6	8	462	4	6	8	10	522	4	6	8
Śrāvāṇa ...	2	3	9	11	7	9	463	5	7	9	11	523	5	7	9
Bhādrapada ...	3	4	10	12	8	10	464	6	8	10	12	524	6	8	10
Āsvinā ...	4	5	11	1	9	11	465	7	9	11	1	525	7	9	11
Kārtika ...	5	6	12	2	10	12	466	8	10	12	2	526	8	10	12
Mārgasīra ...	6	7	1	3	11	1	467	9	11	1	3	527	9	11	1
Pauṣa ...	7	8	2	4	12	2	468	10	12	2	4	528	10	12	2
Māgha ...	8	9	3	5	1	3	469	11	1	3	5	529	11	1	3
Phālgunā ...	9	10	4	6	2	4	470	12	2	4	6	530	12	2	4

Jovian year.	Sakkaraj years.														
	639	640	651	663	675	687	699	711	723	735	747	759	771	783	795
Chaitra ...	879	880	867	879	855	843	831	819	807	795	783	771	759	747	735
Vaisākha ...	1	2	8	10	6	8	760	2	4	6	8	10	761	2	4
Jyeshtha ...	2	3	9	11	7	9	761	3	5	7	9	11	762	3	5
Āshādhā ...	3	4	10	12	8	10	762	4	6	8	10	12	763	4	6
Śrāvāṇa ...	4	5	11	1	9	11	763	5	7	9	11	1	764	5	7
Bhādrapada ...	5	6	12	2	10	12	764	6	8	10	12	2	765	6	8
Āsvinā ...	6	7	1	3	11	1	765	7	9	11	1	3	766	7	9
Kārtika ...	7	8	2	4	12	2	766	8	10	12	2	4	767	8	10
Mārgasīra ...	8	9	3	5	1	3	767	9	11	1	3	5	768	9	11
Pauṣa ...	9	10	4	6	2	4	768	10	12	2	4	6	769	10	12
Māgha ...	10	11	5	7	3	5	769	11	1	3	5	7	770	11	1
Phālgunā ...	11	12	6	8	4	6	770	12	2	4	6	8	771	12	2

36. The Annual Report of this department begins, as a separate publication, with the year 1902. The Report not only gives information and details as to the progress of conservation of ancient monuments, but also contains many short papers on a multiplicity of subjects, the result of research work for each year, bearing on history, philology, epigraphy, iconography, architecture, etc., papers throwing new light on the same subject are often scattered in different reports. Exclusive of this present report, 22 have already been published, and it is not always easy to find all the paragraphs or papers referring to any one subject among those 22 publications. One has to wade through them patiently, with a consequent loss of time and, I daresay, not seldom of temper. To remedy this, a complete index to the Annual Reports from 1902 to 1923 inclusive, with references and cross-references has been compiled. The compilation is now completed, and is being revised and corrected. It is hoped it may be ready for the press and issued during the present official year. The usefulness of such an index will be readily understood, and will no doubt be of much use to persons interested in things Burmese.

37. Reports on the discovery of inscription stones, both in Talaing and Burmese, were received from time to time, but owing to their being situated in out-of-the-way places which are difficult of access and to the employment of the staff on other duties elsewhere no estampages of new inscriptions were procured during the year. However, this office succeeded in preparing estampages of 67 short inscriptions which were found on votive tablets and bricks discovered in the course of excavations conducted at Hmawza, Prome, during the year under report (*vide* Appendix G-I). They consist of short inscriptions in Pyu and Nagari characters and old Indian numeral symbols. Thirty-nine new coins were received during the year for the Coin Cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon. They are all Indian coins presented to the Phayre Provincial Museum by the various Provincial Governments and Institutions in India. A list of them is given in Appendix G-II. There is no record to make under "treasure trove coins found in Burma."

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS.

38. This year has been on the whole poor in finds; not only are they few, but most of them, excepting those found at Hmawza, and at Mokti in Tenasserim, are of little value from the archaeological point of view. For the finds made at Hmawza (Old Prome) see paragraphs 31 and 32 of this report.

Mr. F. Barclay, Deputy Commissioner, Meiktila, sent to this office for examination and report a terra-cotta votive tablet unearthed at Kandaung Village, Meiktila District, situated about six miles from Meiktila on the Meiktila-Yamèthin Border Road. The circumstances which led to the discovery of this tablet is one not infrequent in this province, that is, digging by the undefatigable treasure-hunter. In the present case, the circumstances were as follows. A certain hermit was visited by *nals* and told to dig for treasures at a place they designated; he immediately instructed Maung Tu Maung, Headman of Kandaung Village, to dig at the spot indicated. The latter did so, with the help of some villagers, and found the tablet above mentioned with some broken pieces of large bricks. The tablet bears an image of the Buddha seated in the *bhūmi-sparsa mudrā*, that is, with the tips of his fingers touching the ground; he is under the Bo-tree. These votive tablets are among the most common. There are still faintly visible, under the Buddha's seat, two lines of inscriptions, but the letters are so much abraded, that it is not possible even to make out to what script they belong. But such tablets were common in Burma only during the period between the 11th and 13th centuries. The place where it was found appears to have been the site of an old pagoda, where, on further digging, objects of antiquarian value might perhaps be discovered. The Deputy Commissioner was requested to let me see a few more tablets on which the inscription is clear and distinct, if any should be found.

39. Maung Mè, I.S.O., K.S.M., Deputy Commissioner, Prome, brought to my notice for such action as might be deemed necessary, the fact that, owing to heavy rains, the Myinbahu Pagoda at Shwe-laung-gan, Prome, in the Prome District had toppled down. This pagoda is not a protected monument and is not borne on the list of monuments conserved at Government's expense. In view of this fact nothing could be done to it in the way of repairs by this department. It was therefore suggested that the Buddhists in the neighbourhood might be persuaded to carry out the necessary repairs to it at their own cost if they considered it desirable. The tradition among them says the building is an old one, and it was expected that some antiquarian objects might be found, either in the relic chamber or among the *débris*. The Deputy Commissioner was accordingly requested to make an enquiry to make sure as to whether any such objects had been discovered and, if so, to send to this office a representative selection. The Deputy Commissioner kindly complied with the request and sent three of the finds, namely—(i) a brass horse, (ii) a brass bullock and (iii) a brass elephant. On examination, these finds were found to be somewhat modern, and not possessed of any artistic or archaeological interest; they were, consequently, returned to the finders.

40. Mr. D. B. Petch, I.C.S., Assistant Settlement Officer, No. 3 Party, Shwebo, brought to my notice the discovery of an image, about two feet in height, near the ruins of a pagoda at Halingyi, near Shwebo ; it is now said to be in the possession of Mr. S. Dawson, Superintendent of Works, River Circle, Maymyo. At my request he kindly sent me two photographs of it for examination. The image represents a dvārapāla, or gate-keeper, such as are usually found at the entrance to temples and pagodas. He holds a club in his right hand against his right shoulder. Its technique shows it to be a modern statue, not much more than 100 or 150 years old, at the most.

41. Mr. H. L. Stevenson, I.C.S., Commissioner, Tenasserim Division, Moulmein, forwarded to this office a copy of a report from the Township Officer, Tavoy, on the discovery of antiquarian objects in a paddy-field near the Mokti Village, Tavoy, and not far from the Mokti Pagoda. This Pagoda is said by the local tradition, to have been built by Saw Thihla, King of Wedi in 1438 A.D.; he enshrined therein an image of the Buddha carved out of a branch of the Bodhi tree which had miraculously drifted over from Ceylon.

The finds consisted of :—

- (1) a stone image of the Buddha in the seating posture ;
- (2) about 300 terra-cotta votive tablets, each measuring about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, of which about 150 are said to be in a good state of preservation ;
- (3) two slabs of stone bearing inscriptions which have, unfortunately, been badly defaced ;
- (4) an anklet made of silver and copper ;
- (5) four silver rings ;
- (6) two copper rings ;
- (7) three pieces of metal, probably an alloy of silver and copper ;
- (8) one small bangle, made of silver and copper ; and
- (9) two gold rings.

At my request the Deputy Commissioner, Tavoy, kindly supplied me with eight of the votive tablets mentioned in item (2) above, and with two copies of photographs, the first containing the stone image mentioned in item (1) and some votive tablets mentioned in item (2), all in a group ; and the other containing three of the votive tablets from among the lot mentioned above, showing the inscriptions on their reverse face, and the rings and other metallic objects. The photographs are too small to be of any use for our purpose, but they give an idea of the Buddha and metallic objects. The stone image is that of the Buddha in the common earth-touching attitude. It has been much defaced, and the photograph, being small, gives a poor picture of it, so that it is

difficult to state anything certain with regard to its age. The rings and other metallic finds, as seen in the photograph, do not help us much in the matter either; but it is plain they are rough and of unskilled workmanship.

The votive tablets, the originals of which I was supplied with, bear, on the obverse face, an image of the Buddha in the earth-touching attitude. Of these eight tablets, four were pretty well preserved, but the other four were merely fragments. I examined the inscriptions on the reverse of the first four tablets; they are all in Talaing, as well as those in the photographs sent me by the Deputy Commissioner. The writing is cursive and the language somewhat archaic.

The first may be read as follows :—

I. Kyāk buddha tirlay  
wo' ñik tirla poy gna  
srmiñ Srih Tribhovanāditya  
dhammarāc sambeñ Anantajeyya  
bhikrān ma mañ Davāy ma  
lāt busac t[ua]y<sup>1</sup>

"This (image of the) Buddha was made and dedicated by the servant of our lord, His Majesty King Srī Tribhovanādityadhammarāc, the *sambeñ* Anantajeyyabhikrān, in charge of Tavoy."

The second is peculiarly worded, though, I think, clear enough; it mentions that the image of the Buddha is made of earth (terra-cotta); it reads :—

II. Kalan pwo  
ñ ma lāt  
kyek kon  
Wrow Hun-pleñ  
ma kandam ti'

"This image of Buddha of Hun-plen son of Wrow was made of earth by the *kalan* Pwon." That is, the *kalan* named Pwon had (the mould for) the terra-cotta tablet made on behalf of Hun-plen who was son of Wrow.

The third inscription is the longest; the first part is the same as No. I, except for the two last words of the latter; the last part consists of a pious aspiration :—

III. Kyāk buddha tirlay wo'  
ñik tirla' poy gna smin Sri Tri  
bhovanādi [tyadhammarāc] sambeñ Āna  
[ntajeyyabhi] krān ma mañ Dawāy ma lā  
t[kāl tirla das kyāk cí]  
or ey ñik [go' das] arha  
n twās tirla'

"This (image of the) Buddha was made by the servant of our lord Srī Tribhovanādityadhammarāc the *sambeñ* Anantajeyyabhikrān, in

<sup>1</sup> It is uncertain whether this is *tay* or *tuay*.

charge of Tavoy. When the Lord becomes Buddha, may I be an arhat disciple of the Lord."

There were several tablets bearing the same inscription as No. III ; it is by comparing them all and filling in the doubtful passages that the text as it reads above has been settled.

A *sambēñ* (Burmese *thambyin*<sup>1</sup>) was an official in administrative charge of a group of many villages and small towns ; the word *thambyin* is now no more in current use in Burmese. A *kalan*<sup>1</sup> (same in Burmese), was a small official in charge of only one village. The expression *kalan* is still used in the compound *thugyi-thalan* (where *thalan* = *kalan*). These two words are first found used in Burmese in inscriptions of the 12th century ; they may be loan words from the Talaing.

It will be noticed from the above that the tablets make mention (i) of a king by his style : *Srī Tribhovanādityadhammarāc* ; (ii) of an official, also by his title : *Anantajeyyabhlīkrān* and (iii) of a town : *Davāy*. No date is given ; but the tablets probably belong to a period which may be ascribed to the 11th—13th centuries. As the style of the king as given above is common to nearly all the kings of Pagan,<sup>2</sup> it does not help us in determining which king it refers to ; the title on the tablets is only the first part of a fuller one, probably for shortness sake, and may refer to *Kyanzitha* (1084-1112), or *Alaungsithu* (1112-1168) or another king. The mention of *Davāy*, that is *Tavoy*, is interesting, because this is the first time it is found mentioned in an original document of so early a date.

It is most unfortunate that the writing on the stones mentioned as item (3) of the finds at Mokti are so defaced. Tenasserim has never been seriously explored ; the probability is that a careful survey would reveal many interesting facts from the archaeological point of view.

42. Mr. Ba U, a Chinese resident of Mandalay, sent to this office a small bronze statue bearing on its pedestal, below the Buddha's seat, a short Chinese inscription consisting of nine characters, with a request that he might be favoured with a translation. The statuette belonged to Mr. Ba U's father, now defunct, who obtained it from a Siamese Buddhist monk travelling in Burma, but the place of its manufacture in China is unfortunately unknown. The statuette, very delicately modelled, is 7½ inches in height. It represents the Bodhisatta before he attained Buddhahood, meditating under the Tree of Wisdom at *Budh-Gaya* ; it is of the type known in Burma as *Jabupadé* (*Jambupati*), that is, although wearing the monacal robes, he wears a crown, ear-rings and necklets ; and his arms are adorned with bracelets and armlets. He is seated in the *dhyāna mudrā* or attitude of meditation, that is

<sup>1</sup> For the explanation of these terms see *Kavilakkhanadīpanī*, page 174 ; *Rājasevakadīpanī*, page 328.

<sup>2</sup> In this connection see my note in paragraph 44, page 25 of my *Annual Report* for 1920.

seated oriental fashion, with the feet resting on the thighs, the soles up his hands rest on his right leg, open, the right hand placed palm upward on the left one. The inscription is inscribed on the lower part of the throne, and runs as follows :—

**造 敬 年 寅 庚 隆 乾 清 大**

“ Ta T'sing Kien lung keng in nien king tsao,” which tells us that this image was “ made, with reverence, in the year 1770 during the reign of the Emperor Kien lung of the Manchu Dynasty.”

Kien lung reigned from 1736 to 1796 A.D. It is during his reign that the Chinese suffered severe defeat at the hands of the Burmese. Three times, from 1765 to 1767, the Chinese invaded Burma through Yünnan, but were beaten, and their general, Ming Joei, died during the last expedition (1767). Kien lung, vexed at these repeated defeats at the hands of “ barbarians,” ordered a more formidable invasion in 1769 ; but the Chinese were met by three converging Burmese armies and completely routed and they were glad, on the 13th December 1769, to sign a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce. This last expedition was an unqualified disaster, the Chinese, in their retreat, dying from hunger and cold in the mountains.

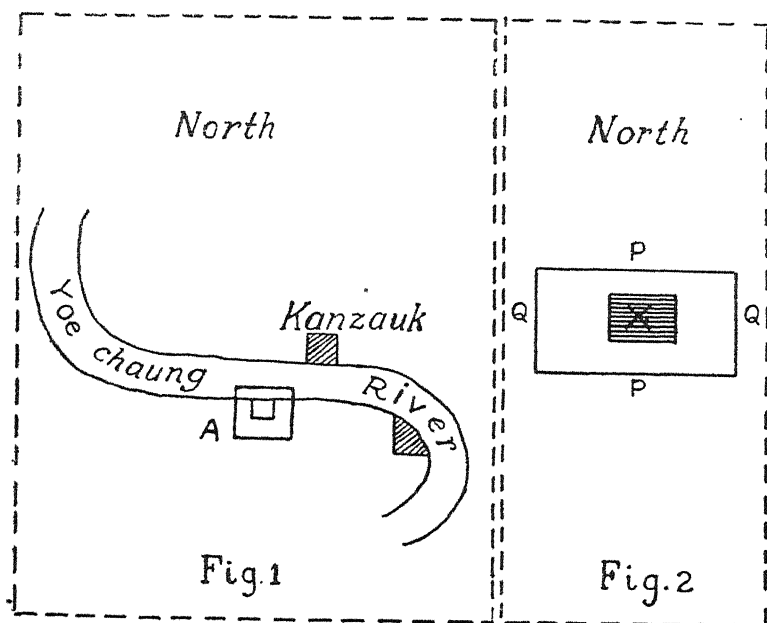
*Summary of the work done by Maung San Shwe Bu, Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan, for the year 1923-24.*

43. During the year under report the repairs to the Shitthaung Temple Conservation. were continued by an additional grant of Rs. 2,500 from Government and by contributions from the generous public whose interest in the monument remains as enthusiastic as ever it was before. The whole of the *débris* lying in the temple court in front has now been cleared and the frontage of the temple has been repaired and strengthened. The wall surrounding the temple court has also been cleaned and repaired. The repairs to the stone stairway leading up to the first terrace is now completed ; but the Trustees have unwisely introduced an innovation by the erection of an ornamental arch over it. At present owing to the glaring obtrusion of surki and cement the building looks somewhat modern, but the passage of a single rainy season is bound to bring about the necessary changes of colour that will harmonize with the antiquity it enjoys. With the progress of the paddy season subscriptions are coming in steadily for the continuation of the work in the following year and the annual festival which is to take place shortly will be the means of realizing a substantial amount from the pious public.

The repairs to the Nanthagan Tank at Mrohaung and the clearing of the surrounding grounds entirely by public subscription is a notable achievement of the year. A separate account of the work has been embodied elsewhere in this report.

44. The headman of Kanzauk Village, Kyauktaw Township, reported that a portion of a hitherto buried stone chamber had been exposed by the corrosive action of the river which overflowed its banks during the last rainy season. In order to understand the situation better it is first of all necessary to make a few geographical comments which I trust will prove intelligible.

The Yoe chaung is a very tortuous river, more so than most rivers in Arakan. This tendency is rather exaggerated in its upper reaches where the present site is situated. Owing to the force of the current the stream has not preserved its ancient course, and in the passage of centuries it has changed its direction more often than other rivers in Arakan. At Kanzauk Village the river is about a hundred yards broad. The site marked "A" in figure 1 given below, is situated on the right bank opposite the village and between the two bends of the river which are about 500 yards apart. It is closer to the lower bend.



In the old days the general appearance of the site resembled a large tank (figure 2). The people said that X seemed to them to be a large mound with some vegetable growth on it, and the sides P and Q were very much like bunds. The intervening space was somewhat deep, permitting the accumulation of rain-water and giving it the general appearance of a large tank so common in villages in Arakan. At the



present day this so-called tank has silted up and paddy is being cultivated in it, while the violence and frequency of rains has washed away the mud bunds P and Q leaving only their traces which can however be distinctly made out.

The mound X is convexed on top, strewn about with loose dressed sandstones between which small plants have thickly sprouted up. Owing to the irregular nature of the surface I could not get the exact measurements ; but approximately the walls are 62 feet square, made up of roughly dressed sandstones. The intervening spaces between the stone building and the mud bunds show the following measurements : from X to Q 115 feet approximately ; from X to P 56 feet approximately. This year the intensity of the monsoon caused an overflow of the river. When the water subsided much of the right bank was washed away, and the people were surprised to find a portion of a stone wall exposed to view at a place where they least suspected. Then and then only did the people recall to mind some unusual incidents connected with the place. They remembered that some forty years ago when the river was further away from the spot there were distinct traces of an ancient stone stairway leading down to the water's edge. They also reported that a couple of brass cannons with a few shots were found on the bank and subsequently made over to Government.

The headman at first assured me that he could get men to assist in excavating the site ; but when I went there the people backed out of it because of a current superstition which threatened death to any one who was in any way associated with the opening of the chamber. It is a great pity that funds will not permit the excavation of this site. The cause of archaeology must suffer in consequence, for without excavation local history cannot be fully corroborated nor can fresh light be thrown on the annals of the country.

Historically this area is important. It is situated within the site of the far-famed city of Shwe-pan khine which, so men said, with the waning fortunes of Arakan, mysteriously disappeared and which, Sphinxlike, is destined to reappear in all the splendour of her pristine glory (ကျီးမင်းတင်သင်းကျီးအပေါင်းထည်းပျက်၍မခိုင်း၍ပန်းခိုင်း။)

At the present day there are insignificant ruins scattered far and wide, not numerous, skulking in the solitudes of neighbouring hills and forests. But in the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries, according to the Arakanese Maharazawin *Shwe-myne-dhammathel*, which was composed by Wimala Amat in 1536 A.D., the village of Wadaung (really Wé daung), which is less than a quarter of a mile from the site in question, was the headquarters of the Superintendent of Cotton Cultivation. For the whole locality for miles around was under that crop in the old days. There were also enormous godowns for storing the raw material which, under a system of Government control, was exported to foreign countries. The present building could not have been a godown, for it would be too

small for the purpose. But it is possible to imagine it to have been some strong-room or a treasury in which local wealth or wages were deposited.

45. The hill that faces the town of Kyauktaw on the opposite bank of the river Kaladan was in the ancient times known as Silagiri. From the immemorial past it has been the object of the deepest veneration by the Arakanese because it was on its summit that, according to the tradition, the Buddha for the first time alighted in Arakan some five centuries before the Christian era. Tradition also has it that a few centuries later, King Asoka, in order to commemorate the spot, caused a small stone stupa to be erected on it. But in subsequent ages kings of Arakan enlarged upon this building or repaired it so as to perpetuate the memory of his distinguished visit. Many years ago before the jungle quite reclaimed its own, there were distinct traces of stone buildings at the foot of this hill where blocks of sculptured stone could be seen lying about. One such stone was found last year and brought away to Akyab. It measures 2 feet in height, one foot  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in breadth and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches broad; there are two figures, each one foot high, executed in high relief. One of these is the Buddha on a high seat. The legs are crossed and the knees are raised somewhat. The ring finger of the right hand which is above touches the accompanying finger of the left which is below. The hands are close to the chest. The right palm faces the left. The fore and middle fingers are slightly flexed and point upwards towards the left shoulder. The left palm faces upwards with all the fingers half bent. But both the hands and feet are slightly damaged. Drapery is indicated by a fold above the right knee and by the terminal of the uttarasanga which falls in graceful folds over the left shoulder. The head is slightly bent forward and has a nimbus around it. The whole attitude suggests the Dharmachakra mudra of teaching. The interest in this figure lies in the fact that it does not resemble the mystic gesture of any known school in India where the united tip of the index and thumb touches one of the fingers of the left hand.

In front and below the Buddha sits a figure on the ground. His highly ornamental headdress, the elongated and picturesque pendants of the ears which fall on the shoulders, the broad girdle, the costly necklace and the gem-set band round the left arm distinguish him as a person of no small importance. He is probably a prince or a king. His legs are also crossed; both knees are raised and somewhat outspread. The right hand grasps the right leg above the ankle. The left hand holds the upper right arm. The head is slightly bent to the left. The face is also turned to the left and looks down as if in deep thought.

The features of both figures are distinctly Aryan, though those of the Buddha are slightly rounder than those of the prince. The picture as a

whole exhibits workmanship of a very high order and the lower figure especially very much resembles that which is to be found in the south-west corner of the second terrace of the Mahamuni Temple. Hence they are probably of the same school and belong to the same age, namely, the twelfth century, during which the Mahamuni image was transported and enshrined at the present site by King Datha Raza (1153-1165) of Arakan. Since the building to which this panel belonged is no longer in existence it is difficult to give it a definite place in the general scheme of decoration ; but it is possible that it originally formed one of a series of pictures illustrating the life of the Master.

For purposes of better understanding and appreciation Maung Phaw Zan U, the Drawing Master of the Government High School, Akyab, has made a pencil study of it. A photograph of his work is reproduced here (Plate IV).

46. During the year under report some of the residents of Mrohaung, stimulated by Maung Kyaw Tun, the Township Judge of the place, undertook the repairs of a large square tank known as Nantha Kan. As a result of several meetings over which he presided, volunteers were sent round to collect subscriptions both within the town and in the village within the township. Meanwhile a committee was formed to supervise and control the work of repairs and a scheme was formulated with the object of laying out the adjoining grounds in a proper manner so that visitors to the place might enjoy the greatest amount of pleasure and profit. The committee recognizes the bigness of the scheme ; but it hopes that if the work is divided up into parts and if each part is undertaken every year, the whole thing will be accomplished in course of time. For this year the total subscription came up to Rs. 2,500. The whole of this sum was spent in clearing the tank thoroughly and restoring the loose slabs of stone and brick into their proper places. The broad flight of steps on the western side has also been repaired. The adjoining grounds have been cleared of vegetation and a rest-house of modest dimensions has been built. The stone inscription, broken into two pieces and on which there is no longer any writing owing to frequent washing of clothes on it, is now set up again. Fortunately the entire text survives and the Committee hopes to restore it in the no distant future. With the expenditure of the money collected the work on it has now ceased. But it will be taken up again at the end of the next monsoon, and so on till the whole programme is carried out.

The Nantha Kan is a large square tank lying in the north-east corner of the second enclosure of the palace. All the four sides are dressed with bricks and the bottom is evenly laid out with slabs of sandstone. Within its four corners and on the parts above the surface of the water there are four square stone pillars on each of which are dwarf-pals carved in low relief. In the centre of the tank stands a tall wooden pillar.

The wooden "hintha" which originally surmounted it is no longer in existence. This tank was originally dug by Min Pha Laung (1571-1593), the sixteenth king of the Mrauk U Dynasty. When the Burmese occupied Arakan it was found to be in a state of disrepair. So the then Governor of Dinnyawaddi (Arakan), Talupmingyi Mahamingyi Kyaw Zaw, had it thoroughly repaired. This meritorious work was completed on Wednesday, the 9th waning of Pyatho in Sakkaraj 1183 B.E. (1821 A.D.), and is recorded on a stone, a transcription and translation of which are given at pages 17-19 of Dr. Forchhammer's "Arakan."

CHAS. DUROISELLE,

MANDALAY, 23rd May 1924.

*Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma.*

The Ban Pongkhi Pagoda at Hmawla. The view before excavation.

PLATE I.

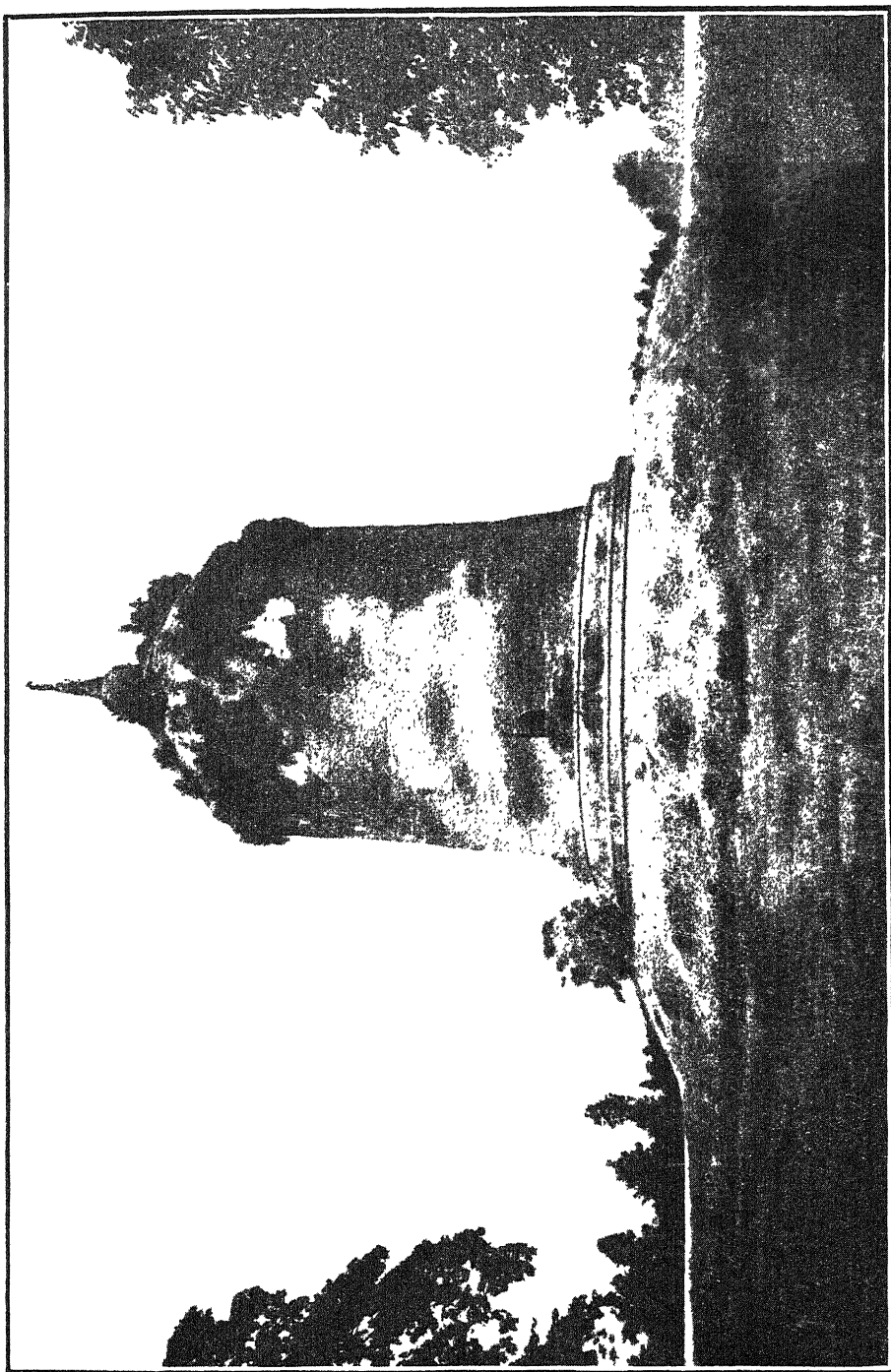




PLATE II.

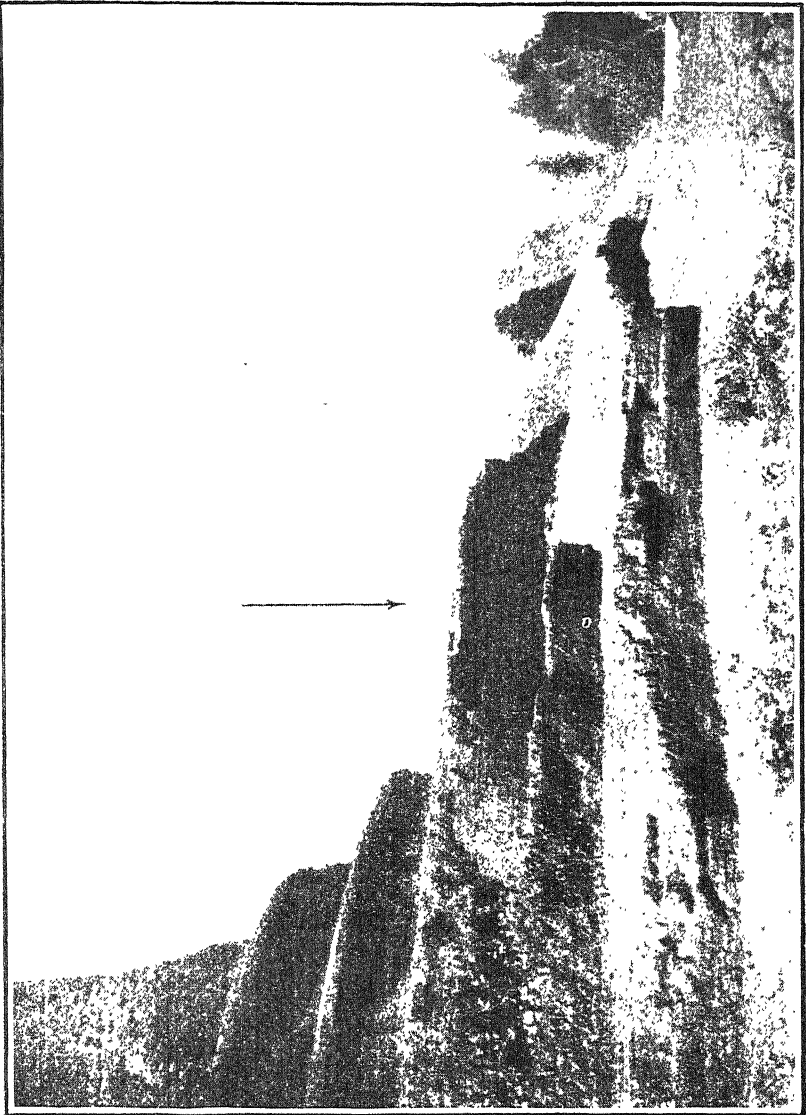






PLATE III.

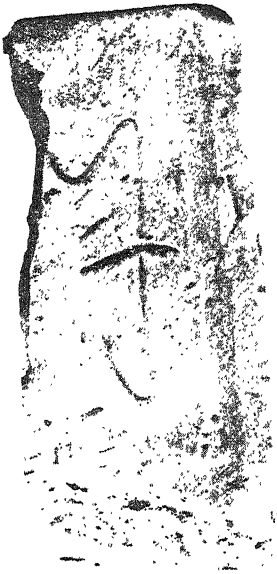


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig 4

PLATE IV

FIGURE 1. Iron plate with nails found at the Pyu Citadel mound near Yamundakam Village, Myanmar (top view).

FIGURE 2. Iron plate with nails found at the Pyu Citadel mound near Yamundakam Village, Myanmar (side view).

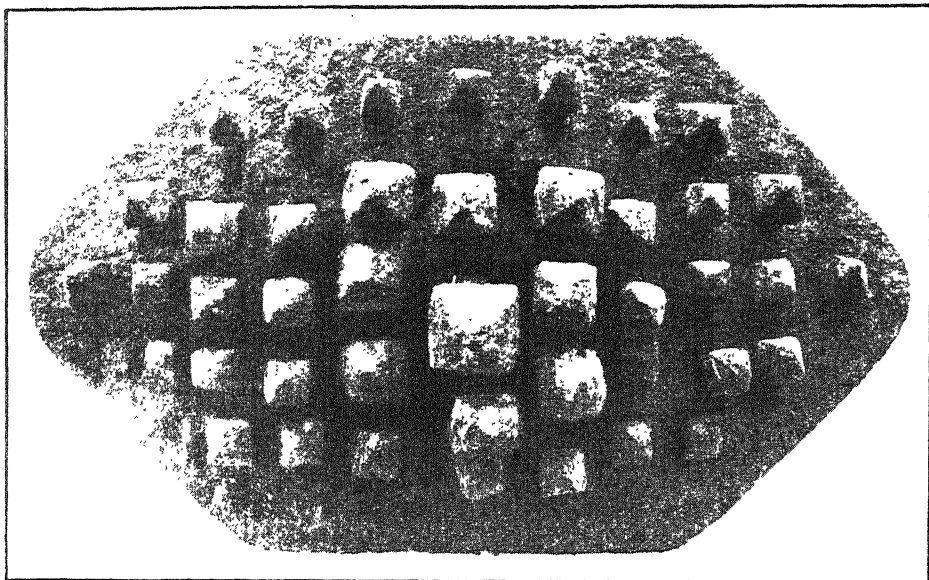


Fig. 1

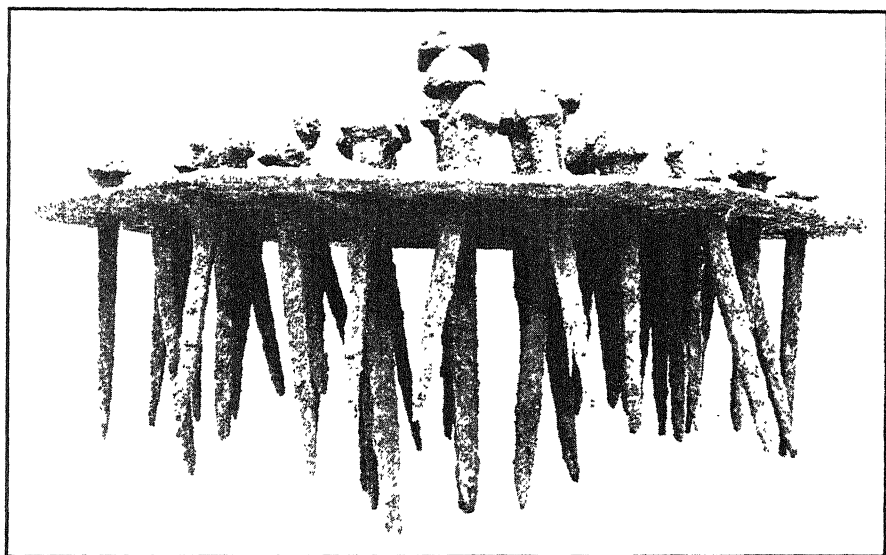
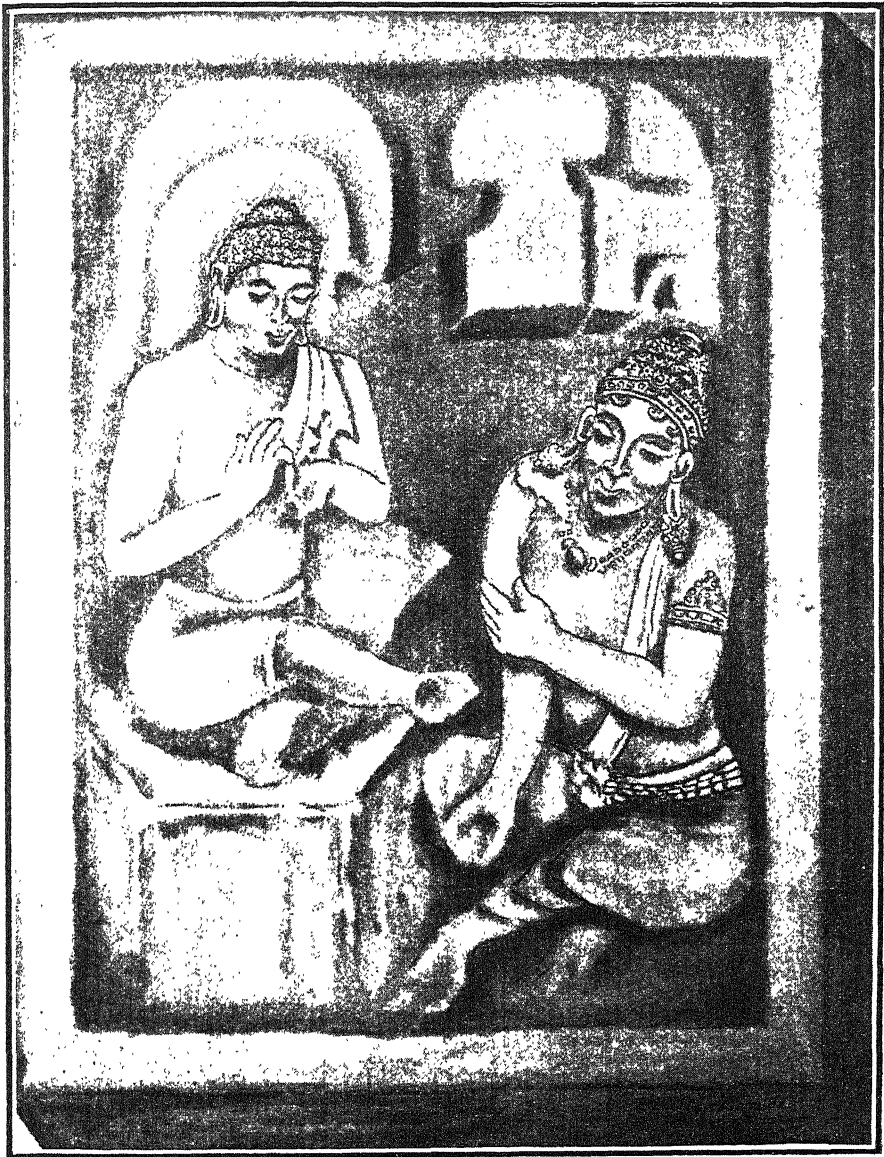


Fig. 2

Plate V.  
Some Conspicuous Roads in Kyaukse District.

PLATE V.





## APPENDIX A.

*Register of Objects of Archaeological interest, the Preservation of which has been approved by the Local Government.—Nil.*

## APPENDIX B.

*Application for Administrative Approval to the Preservation by Government of an object of Archaeological, Historical or Architectural interest.—Nil.*

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1924.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1923-24.	Amount spent during the year 1923-24.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(a) SPECIAL REPAIRS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		<i>Non-recurring Charges.</i>				
Myingyan	Pagan ...	Tilominlo Pagoda	43,861	7,161	7,155	
	Minnanthu	Sulamani Pagoda ...	14,748	3,000	2,935	
	Do.	Payathonzu, Thambula and Nandamanyas Temples.	...	535	647	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Constructing the garden on the Palace platform.	89,850	16,600	13,108	
	Do.	<i>Pyatthats</i> on the walls of Fort Dufferin.	31,227	4,559	4,548	
	Do.	Dismantling and rebuilding the Watch Tower.	9,980	5,000(1)	7,353	
Akyab ...	Mrohaung	Shitthaung Temple	15,078	2,500	2,871(2)	
Prome ...	Hmawza	Excavating round the base of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda and removing the debris therefrom	2,500	2,500	1,586	
	Do.	Lemyethna Pagoda	378	378(3)	372	
		Total ...	...	42,233	40,575	

(1) This was contributed by the Government of India; the Local Government contributed another Rs. 5,000.

(2) The excess expenditure of Rs. 371 was met by public subscription.

(3) Excluding agency charges.



## APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1924—contd.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1923-24.	Amount spent during the year 1923-24.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS.				
		<i>Recurring Charges.</i>				
Hanthawaddy.	Syriam	Wages of Caretaker to the old Portuguese Church.	200	200	202	
	Mandalay	Palace buildings ...	3,600	3,600	3,653	
	Do.	Wages of Durwans of Palace buildings.	3,000	3,000	2,149	
	Do.	<i>Pyalthals</i> on Fort Walls.	4,400	4,400	3,982	
	Do.	Remains of Atumashi <i>Kyaung</i> .				
	Do.	Shwenandaw <i>Kyaung</i> .				
Mandalay	Do.	Sangvaung Monastery.				
	Do.	Thudaina <i>Kyaung</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	Do.	Salin Monastery ...				
	Do.	Myadaung <i>Kyaung</i> or Queen's Monastery.				
	Do.	Taiktaw Monastery				
	Do.	Tawyagyaung Pagoda.	100	100	100	
		Carried over ...	...	12,300	11,086	

## APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1924—contd.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1923-24.	Amount spent during the year 1923-24.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	12,300	11,086	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS— <i>contd.</i>				
		<i>Recurring Charges—contd.</i>				
Mandalay	Mandalay	Tomb of King Mindon.	100	100	118	
	Do.	Tomb of Queen Sin-byumayin.				
	Do.	Tomb of Medawgyi, mother-in-law of Mindon.				
	Do.	Tomb of Nanmadawgyi.				
	Do.	Tomb of Medawgyi (Laungshe Queen), Queen of Mindon.				
	Amarapura	Tomb of Bodawpaya.	100	100	82	
	Do.	Tomb of King Bagyidaw.				
	Do.	Tomb of Shwebo Min.				
	Do.	Tomb of King Mindon's mother.				
	Do.	Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda.				
	Do.	Pangon and Shwe-daik.	100	100	102	
		Carried over ...	...	12,600	11,388	

## APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1924—contd.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1923-24.	Amount spent during the year 1923-24.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,600	Rs. 11,388	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS— <i>contd.</i>				
		<i>Recurring Charges—contd.</i>				
Kyaukse ...	Kalagyaung.	Clearing jungle around Nandawye Pagoda.	180	180	180	
	Do.	Clearing jungle around Let-the Pagoda.				
	Do.	Clearing jungle around Chanthaya Pagoda.				
	Ebya ...	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda.				
	Metkaya	Clearing jungle around Shweyaung-daw Pagoda.				
Katha ...	Tagaung	Clearing jungle around Zina-aung-gya-Shwebontha Pagoda.	240	240	240	
	Do.	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda.				
	Maing-daing.	Clearing jungle around Mqsudaung Pagoda.				
	Mya-daung.	Clearing jungle around Paung-daw-u Pagoda.				
		Carried over ...	...	13,020	11,808	

## APPENDIX C—continued.

Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1924—contd.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1923-24.	Amount spent during the year 1923-24.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	13,020	11,808	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS—contd.				
		Recurring Charges—contd.				
Shwebo ...	Shwebo	Alaungpaya's Tomb	20	20	14	
	Do.	Shed over inscription stone in Court House compound.	10	10	9	
Sagaing ...	Sagaing	Tupayon Pagoda ...	135	135	124	
	Do.	Inscription shed ...	100	100	91	
	Ava ...	Okkyauing Monastery	150	150	141	
	Mingun	Tazaung and Bell...	150	150	104	
	Do.	Sinbyuine Pagoda...	240	240	210	
	Do.	Pondawpaya or Model of the Mingun Pagoda.	50	50	38	
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	Pali stone shed and an old buoy.	40	40	33	
Prome ...	Hmawza	Bawbawgyi Pagoda	300	300	300	
	Do.	Bebe Pagoda ...				
	Do.	Lemyethna Pagoda				
		Carried over ...	...	14,215	12,872	

## APPENDIX C—concluded.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1924—concl'd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1923-24.	Amount spent during the year 1923-24.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Brought forward ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 14,215	Rs. 12,872	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS—concl'd.				
		Recurring Charges—concl'd.				
Mingyan	Minnan-thu.	Sulamani Pagoda (spent) Rs. 380.	3,500	3,500	2,704	
	Myinpa-gan.	Manuha Temple (spent) Rs. 80.				
	Thiyyi-pyitsaya.	Lawkananda Pagoda (spent) Rs. 60.				
	Pagan	Damayangyi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 384.				
	Do.	Thatbyinnyu Pagoda (spent) Rs. 608.				
	Do.	Shwegugyi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 74.				
	Do.	Nathlaunggyaung Temple (spent) Rs. 10.				
	Do.	Ngakywenadaung Pagoda (spent) Rs. 75.				
	Do.	Patothamya Pagoda (spent) Rs. 305.				
	Do.	Mahabodhi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 103.				
	Do.	Gawdawpalin Pagoda (spent) Rs. 191.				
	Do.	Mingalazedi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 305.				
	Do.	Museum (spent) Rs. 129.				
	Do.	Wages of Durwans to look after Pagodas and Museum.	1,872	1,872	1,741	
		Total ...	...	19,587	17,317	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	61,820	57,892	

## APPENDIX D.

*Cost of Archaeological Survey, Burma, under the main heads of the Budget for 1923-24.*

Main heads of Budget.	Provision in Budget for 1923-24.	Actual expenditure in 1923-24.	Balance remaining on 31st March 1924.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.</b>			
<i>Salaries.</i>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>OFFICER.</b>			
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, 1.	17,700 0 0	17,743 0 0	- 43 0 0
Leave Salary ...	3,000 0 0	19 6 0	2,980 10 0
Total Pay of Officer ...	20,700 0 0	17,762 6 0	2,937 10 0
<b>ESTABLISHMENT.</b>			
Archaeological Assistant ...	2,560 0 0	2,560 0 0	...
Architectural Surveyor ...	1,920 0 0	1,916 15 0	3 1 0
Talaing Pandit ...	1,020 0 0	1,020 0 0	...
Clerks, 4 ...	3,276 0 0	3,273 14 0	2 2 0
Draftsman ...	861 0 0	864 0 0	- 3 0 0
Burmese Artist and Assistant Photographer, 2.	1,044 0 0	1,044 0 0	...
Servants, 3 ...	516 0 0	544 0 0	- 28 0 0
Leave Salary ...	400 0 0	32 14 0	367 2 0
Total Pay of Establishment ...	11,597 0 0	11,255 11 0	341 5 0
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>			
<b>HONORARIUM.</b>			
House rent and other allowances ...	1,600 0 0	1,446 5 0	153 11 0
Travelling allowance of Officer ...	1,000 0 0	937 7 0	62 9 0
Travelling allowance of Establishment	1,625 0 0	1,617 6 0	7 10 0
	2,375 0 0	2,366 10 0	8 6 0
Total Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	6,600 0 0	6,367 12 0	232 4 0
<i>Supplies and Services.</i>			
Petty Supplies and Services : Preservation of Archaeological Remains.	476 4 0	100 0 0	376 4 0
Director-General's Library and other publications.	1,023 12 0	1,023 12 0	...
Purchase of photographs and photographic materials.	800 0 0	*485 2 0	314 14 0
Archaeological Scholarship ...	2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	...
Total, Supplies and Services ...	4,400 0 0	3,708 14 0	691 2 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Contract contingencies ...	2,860 0 0	2,712 15 0	147 1 0
Rents, rates and taxes ...	960 0 0	960 0 0	...
Total Contingencies ...	3,820 0 0	3,672 15 0	147 1 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>47,117 0 0</b>	<b>42,767 10 0</b>	<b>4,349 6 0</b>

\* Deducting Rs. 120-12-0 recovered from the sale of photographs.

## APPENDIX E.

(a) *List of Drawings made by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1923-24.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of Drawings.	Scale.	Locality.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	484*	Fresco-painting on the south wall of the easternmost Pagoda of Payathonzu—a man.	Original size ..	Minnanthu.
2	485	Fresco-painting on the south wall of the easternmost Pagoda of Payathonzu—Brahmā seated cross-legged in <i>namahkāra mudrā</i> .	Do. ..	
3	486	Fresco-painting on the west porch of the Middle Pagoda of Payathonzu—a seated Bodhisattva embracing <i>saktis</i> .	Do. ..	
4	487	Fresco-painting on the north wall of the Nandamañña Temple—a devotee with crowned head.	Do. ..	
5	488	Fresco-painting on the west wall of the Nandamañña Temple—a devotee in <i>namahkāra mudrā</i> .	Do. ..	
6	489	Fresco-painting on the south wall within the Nandamañña Temple—a standing Buddha and a monk.	Do. ..	
7	490	Fresco-painting on the south face within the Nandamañña Temple—a procession with a crowned personage riding on a pony.	Do. ..	
8	491	Fresco-painting on the east face within the Nandamañña Temple—a panel containing many figures of women in voluptuous attitudes.	Do. ..	
9	492	Fresco-painting on the north wall of the east porch of the Izzagawna Pagoda—a standing Brahṁā.	Do. ..	
10	493	Fresco-painting on the west wall of the south porch of the north Winido Pagoda—a standing Buddha with attendants.	Do. ..	
11	494	Fresco-painting on the east wall of the north porch of the north Winido Pagoda—a standing Buddha with attendants.	Do. ..	
12	495	Fresco-painting on the north wall within the east Winido Pagoda—a Bodhisattva.	Do. ..	

\* Numbering continued from previous report.

APPENDIX E—*continued.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1923-24—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
40	2387	The Pyu Cemetery near Yahandakan Village, west view, before excavation.	8½" × 6½"	Hmawza.	
41	2388	The Pyu Cemetery near Yahandakan Village, south view, before excavation.	Do.		
42	2389	The Pyu Cemetery near Yahandakan Village, west view, after excavation.	Do.		
43 to 46	2390 to 2393	Votive Tablets from the Pyu Cemetery near Yahandakan Village.	6½" × 4½"		
47	2394	Bronze Image of Buddha from above.	Do.		
48	2395	Small spiral-shaped objects in clay from the Pyu Cemetery, Yahandakan Village.	Do.		
49	2396	Small Clay Cups from the Pyu Cemetery, Yahandakan Village.	Do.		
50	2397	An Iron Plate with nails found at the Pyu Cemetery, top view.	Do.		
51	2398	An Iron Plate with nails found at the Pyu Cemetery, side view.	Do.		
52	2399	Nails found at the Pyu Cemetery back view.	Do.		
53	2400	Pieces of iron found at the Pyu Cemetery.	Do.		
54	2401	An Iron peg found at the Pyu Cemetery.	Do.		
55	2402	Pieces of iron found at the Pyu Cemetery.	Do.		
56	2403	Pieces of iron found at the Pyu Cemetery.	Do.		
57	2404	Iron Hooks found at the Pyu Cemetery, Yahandakan Village.	Do.		



## APPENDIX E—continued.

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1923-24—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
58	2405	A Funeral Urn found at the Pyu Cemetery, Yahandakan Village.	6½" × 4¾"	Hmawza.	
59	2406	Tilominlo Pagoda, East face	8½" × 6½"		
60	2407	Tilominlo Pagoda, view of the South-East corner.	Do.		
61	2408	Tilominlo Pagoda, South view	Do.		
62	2409	Tilominlo Pagoda West view	Do.		
63	2410	Tilominlo Pagoda, view of the South-West corner.	Do.		
64	2411	A side doorway at the basement on the South face of the Tilominlo Pagoda.	Do.		
65	2412	Tilominlo Pagoda, South-East corner.	6½" × 4¾"		
66	2413	A side doorway at the basement on the South face of the Tilominlo Pagoda.	Do.		
67	2414	Plaster Carvings on the wall of the South face of the Tilominlo Pagoda.	Do.	Pagan.	
68	2415	Sulamani Pagoda, West view	8½" × 6½"		
69	2416	Sulamani Pagoda, West face	Do.		
70	2417	Sulamani Pagoda, South-East view.	Do.		
71	2418	Sulamani Pagoda, East face ...	Do.		
72	2419	Sulamani Pagoda—South entrance.	Do.		
73	2420	Sulamani Pagoda—West entrance.	6½" × 4¾"		
74	2421	Sulamani Pagoda—a side doorway at the basement on the West face.	Do.		
75	2422	A window on the upper terrace on the South face of the Sulamani Pagoda.	Do.		

## APPENDIX E—concluded.

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1923-24—concl'd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
76 to 79	2423 to 2426	Enamelled plaques from the Pagan Museum.	6½" × 4¾"	Pagan.	
80	2427	The Image of Buddha within the Shwe-chet-tho Pagoda.	8½" × 6½"	Shwebo.	
81	2428	Bronze Image of Buddha in the Sudaungbye Pagoda.	Do.		
82	2429	Shwe-chet-tho Pagoda ...	Do.		
83 & 84	2430 & 2431	Bell originally belonging to the Clock Tower, Alaungpaya's Palace, Shwebo, now in the Shwe-chet-tho Pagoda.	Do.		
85 & 86	2432 & 2433	Do., showing details	6½" × 4¾"		
87 & 88	2434 & 2435	Votive Tablets with Talaing inscriptions.	Do.	Tavoy.	
89	2436	Votive Tablet, obverse face ...	4" × 3"	Thazi.	
90	2437	Votive Tablet, reverse face ...	Do.		
91	2438	Silver Coin, obverse face ...	Do.	Hmawza.	
92	2439	Silver Coin, reverse face ...	Do.		
93	2440	Bronze figures of elephant, horse and ox.	6½" × 4¾"	Prome.	
94	2441	Votive Tablet belonging to the Museum, Archaeological Office, Mandalay.	Do.	Mandalay.	
95	2442	Votive Tablet, belonging to the Museum, Archaeological Office, Mandalay, obverse face.	Do.		
96	2443	Votive Tablet, belonging to the Museum, Archaeological Office, Mandalay, reverse face.	Do.		

# APPENDIX F.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1923-24, AND IN THE PRESS ABOUT TO BE ISSUED.

## I.—*Report.*

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, for the year ending 31st March 1923.

## II.—*Epigraphia Birmanica, etc.*

1. '*Epigraphia Birmanica*,' Volume III, Part II, containing the Kalyani Inscriptions in Talaing, by C. O. Blagden. (In Press.)
2. A table of contents, list of plates and abbreviations in the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume I, Parts I and II. (In Press.)
3. Index to the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume I, Parts I and II. (In Press.)
4. Index to the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume II, Part II. (In Press.)
5. "List of Coins in the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon." (In Press.)
6. "Guide-book to the Palace at Mandalay." (In Press.)

## III.—*Contributions to the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey, India.*

A brief *résumé* of Conservation, Exploration, Epigraphical and other work in the Burma Circle during the year 1922-23.

## APPENDIX G.

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—INSCRIPTIONS.						
1 to 46	Bawbawgyi Pagoda, Hmawza.	Bricks	...	...	...	Old Indian numeral symbols.
47 to 60	Do.	Votive tablets.	Two lines	Nāgari characters.	...	Contains the well-known Buddhist formula, "ye dhammā, etc."
61 & 62	Do.	Do.	...	Pyu characters.	...	Not yet deciphered.
63 to 65	Pyūgōn, south of Yahandakan Village near Hmawza.	Bricks	...	...	...	Old Indian numeral symbols.

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—COINS.*							
1 & 2	Silver	Aurangzeb	...	...	...	...	Discovered in a field of Kherda Bk in the Murtizapur Taluk of the Akola District, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
3	Do.	Farrukhsiyar	Shah-Jahanabad (Daru-l-Khilafat).	2	...	...	Found at Kot Moman in Shahpur District, and presented by the Punjab Government.
4	Do.	Mohammad Shah.	Do.	IIXX-7	...	...	Do.
5	Do.	Do.	Do.	II	...	...	Do.

\* These coins were presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

## APPENDIX G—continued.

List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—COINS—contd.							
6 to 8	Silver	Akbar ..	...	...	...	...	Presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
9	Copper	Mahamud I Gujarat Sultan.	...	...	...	...	Do.
10	Do.	Ahmed III Gujarat Sultan.	...	...	...	...	Do.
11	Gold	Gajapati Pagoda from Dharwar.	...	...	...	...	Do.
12	Do.	Padmatanka from Ratnagiri.	...	...	...	...	Do.
13	Copper	Saler Megas.	...	...	...	...	Presented by the Director-General of Archaeology in India.
14	Silver	M. K. Svami Rudrasena III.	...	...	...	...	Do.
15	Do.	Balahhi ...	...	...	...	...	Do.
16	Copper	Do.	...	...	...	...	Do.
17	Silver	Later Hun imitation.	...	...	...	...	Do.
18	Do.	Gudhaiya	...	...	...	...	Do.
19	Copper	Sussala ...	...	...	...	...	Do.
20	Silver	Girbana Yuddha Vikrama.	...	...	...	...	Do.
21	Do.	Smaller Gadhiya coin.	...	...	...	...	Presented by the Superintendent, Sardar Museum, and Sumair Public Library.
22	Do.	Mahomed Shah.	Kora ...	15r.y. 1145H	...	...	Found at Graha Kota, Tan Rehli, District Sangor, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
23	Gold	Early South Indian Varaha ? Pagoda.	...	...	...	...	Presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

## APPENDIX G—concluded.

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—concl'd.*

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—COINS—concl'd.							
24	Gold	Early South Indian Blank Pellet.	...	...	...	...	Presented by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
25	Do.	Early South Indian nearly Blank Pellet.	...	...	...	...	Do.
26	Do.	Krishnavaya of Vijayangir.	...	...	...	...	Do.
27	Do.	Krishna-divaraya of Vijayangir Found in Bijapur.	...	...	...	...	Do.
28 & 29	Silver	Sekundar Shah.	...	...	...	...	Received from the Development Commissioner, Burma.
30 & 31	Do.	Jalaluddin	...	...	...	...	Do.
32	Do.	Azam Shah	...	...	...	...	Do.
33	Do.	Allayas ...	...	...	...	...	Do.
34	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	Found in the Village Rai Khez, Shah-jahanpur District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces.
35 & 36	Copper	...	...	...	...	...	Found in Karana in the Muzaffaranagar District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces.
37 & 38	Silver	...	...	...	Five marks of tree and Solar systems, etc.	Two marks.	Solar systems similar to I.M.C., Vol. I, No. 5, Plate XIX. Discovered at Mangrool in the Hinganghal Tahsil of the Wardha District, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.

## APPENDIX H.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
(see also paragraph 35, pages 30—35).

Page No.	Serial No. in this list.	English Translation of Burmese Text.	Whether verified for current or expired year or not verifiable.	Whether the year of Jupiter's cycle is correct for current or expired year or not correct for either.	Verification and remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	1	On Friday, the 5th waxing of Tabaung of the Chaitra year, 420 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	Friday, 19th February A.D. 1059 when sukla 5 of Phālguna month ended at '79 (19 hours 0 minute) of day. Chaitra should be Pausha.
2	2	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Tabaung of the Phālguna year, 420 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	Is apparently the same day as No. 1, with the week-day of commencement of tithi instead of the day on which tithi ended.
2	3	On Monday, the 5th waxing of Tazaungmon of the Jyeshtha year, 725 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	Kārtika sukla 5 was not Monday either in A.D. 1363, or in A.D. 1364.
7	4	On Thursday, the 2nd waxing of Wagaung, 429 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Nil	On Thursday, the 3rd July A.D. 1068, Srāvana sukla 2 began at '23 (5 hours 30 minutes); it ended at '29 (7 hours 0 minute) next day—Expired-year.
7	5	On Thursday, the 6th waxing of Tabaung, 429 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Nil	Phālguna sukla 6 in year ended at '24 (5 hours 45 minutes) on Saturday (not Thursday) 31st January. The week-day in February 1068 A.D. was Monday, not Thursday.
8	6	On Friday, the 3rd waxing of Nayon of the Ashāda year, 636 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Neither	Jyeshtha sukla 3 in A.D. 1274 ended on Thursday (not Friday) 10th May at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes). In 1275 there were 2 Jyeshthas; in neither did sukla 3 end on Friday. Ashāda should be Pausha.

9	7	On Thursday, the 15th waxing of Tabunga of the Bhadrabada year, 430 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Neither	...	A.D. 1069, 9th February-sukla 15 Phalguna, but it was Monday, not Thursday. A.D. 1070, 27th February=sukla 15 Phalguna, but it was Saturday, not Thursday. Bhadrabada should be Kartika. No month—cannot be verified (Vaisakha should be Marghasira). In A.D. 1087, Kartika bahula 4 was Monday, not Thursday. In A.D. 1088 Kartika bahula 4 was Sunday (5th November), Thursday. No week-day; cannot be verified (Asvina should be Bhadrabada). Thursday, 4th April A.D. 1107; '65 (15 hours 35 minutes),
11	8	On Monday of the Vaisakha year, 467 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	
13	9	On Thursday, the 4th waxing of Tazungmon, 449 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	
15	10	On the full-moon of Nadaw of the Asvina year, 464 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Expired	...	
18	11	On Thursday, the 10th waxing of Kason of the Magha year, 469 Sakkaraj.	Current	...	Current	...	
19	12	On Friday, the waxing of Tazaungmon, 472 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	No tilthi; cannot be verified.
20	13	On Friday, the Sabbath day waxing of Wagaung, 472 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	Do.
21	14	On the 9th waxing of Tabodwe, 476 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the Religion 79.	Do.	...	Nil	...	No week-day; cannot be verified.
23	15	On Saturday, the full-moon of Tabauung, 477 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	Tuesday, 29th February A.D. 1116, not Saturday, was Phalguna full-moon. Sunday, 18th February A.D. 1117 was Phalguni full-moon tithi commenced on Saturday at '58 (14 hours 0 minute) of day. In A.D. 1785, Wednesday 26th October (not Thursday) was Asvina bag. In A.D. 1382-83, Magha full-moon was Monday 19th January A.D. 1383, not Wednesday; and in A.D. 1383-84, it was Sunday, 7th February A.D. 1384. In A.D. 1181 Ashadha sukla 1 was Monday 15th June, not Friday. But in A.D. 1182 Ashadha sukla 1 was Friday 4th June; '05 (1 hour 15 minutes). In A.D. 1400-01 Magha sukla 2 was Sunday, 16th January A.D. 1401; '71 (17 hours 0 minute) not Monday.
25	16	On Thursday, the 9th waxing of Thadingyut, 1147 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	
31	17	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Tabodwe, 744 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	
32	18	On Friday, the 1st waxing of Wazo, 543 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	
35	19	On Monday, the 2nd waxing of Tabodwe, 762 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	



APPENDIX H—continued.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
(see also paragraph 35, pages 30—35)—contd.

Page No.	Serial No. in this list.	English Translation of Burmese Text.	Whether verified for current or expired year or not verifiable.	Whether the year of Jupiter's cycle is correct for current or expired year or not correct for either.	Verification and remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
37	20	On Thursday, the 3rd waxing of Nayon of the Jyeshtha year, 533 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Current	In A.D. 1172, Jyeshtha sukla 3 (Adhika Jyeshtha) began on Thursday 27th April at '01 (0 hour 15 minutes).
38	21	On Sunday, the 6th waxing of Kason of the Jyeshtha year, 533 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	In A.D. 1191, Vaisakha sukla 6 began on Sunday 31st March at '88 (21 hours 10 minutes) and ended next day at '95 (22 hours 45 minutes).
38	22	On Friday, the 11th waxing of Wazo of the Vaisakha year, 512 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	In A.D. 1150, Ashadha (Nija) sukla 11 was Friday 7th July; '29 (7 hours 0 minute). Vaisakha should be Bhadrpad.
38	23	On Thursday, the 6th waxing of Kason of the Sravana year, 667 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	In A.D. 1205 Vaisakha sukla 6 was Tuesday not Thursday; next year it was Sunday.
39	24	On Monday, the 4th waxing of Ta-zaungmon of the Vaisakha, 559 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	In A.D. 1198 Kartika sukla 4 began on Monday 5th October at '24 (5 hours 45 minutes) and ended next day at '14 (3 hours 20 minutes).
41	25	On Friday, the 2nd waning of Thadingyut of the Chaitra year, 560 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	In A.D. 1198 Asvina bahula 2 began on Friday 18th September at '15 (3 hours 35 minutes) and ended next day at '21 (5 hours 0 minute). Chaitra should be Bhadrpad.
41	26	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Kason of the Vaisakha year, 568 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	In A.D. 1206, Vaisakha full-moon was Monday 24th April, not Wednesday; in 1207 A.D. Saturday.
43	27	On Friday, the 2nd waning of Thadingyut, 560 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Nil	In A.D. 1198, Asvina bahula 2 began on Friday 18th September at '15 (3 hours 35 minutes) and ended next day at '21 (5 hours 0 minute).
46	28	Do.	Do.	Nil	Same as previous date.

46	29	On Thursday, the 9th waning of Thadingyut, 1147 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1785 Asvina bahula 9 ended on a Wednesday.
47	30	On Thursday, the 10th waxing of Wazo of the Vaisakha year, 532 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	Thursday 25th June A.D. 1170; 21 (5 hours 0 minute).
49	31	On Thursday, the 8th waning of Tabauing of the Chaitra year; 563 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1201-02, Magha bahula 8 began on Thursday 17th January A.D. 1202 at '51 (12 hours 15 minutes) and ended next day at '59 (14 hours 10 minutes).
50	32	On Friday, the 6th waxing of Tabauing of the Karttika year, 565 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1203-04, Phalgun sukla 6 was Sunday 8th February A.D. 1204, not Friday; in A.D. 1204-05 Phalgun sukla 6 began on Friday. On 0 day A.D. 1204-05.
50	33	On Friday, the 5th waxing of Wazo of the Jyeshtha year, 593 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1231-32 Ashadha sukla 5 was Friday 6th June '64 (15 hours 20 minutes).
50	34	On Saturday, the 1st waxing of Tagu of the Asvina year, 594 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1232-33, Chaitra sukla 1 was Wednesday 24th March; in A.D. 1233-34 it began on Saturday 12th March at '44 (10 hours 30 minutes) and ended next day at '55 (13 hours 15 minutes).
51	35	On Saturday, the full moon of Kason of the Chaitra year, 567 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 174 . . . . .	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1205-06, Vaisakha sukla 15 was Wednesday 20th April. In A.D. 1206-07 it was Monday,
52	36	On Saturday, the full-moon of Kason of the Chaitra year, 568 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1206-07, see previous entry. In A.D. 1207-08 Vaisakha sukla 15 was Saturday 14th April; '17 (4 hours 5 minutes).
55	37	On Wednesday, the 8th waning of Kason of the Sravana year, . . . . . Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	No year given; cannot be verified.
57	38	On Friday, the . . . . . of the Phalgun year, 578 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Current	...	No tithi; cannot be verified.
58	39	On Thursday, the 14th waning of Nadaw of the Karttika year, 585 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Expired	...	In A.D. 1223-24, Margasira bahula 14 began on Thursday 21st December at '16 (3 hours 50 minutes), and ended next day at '27 (6 hours 30 minutes). [Actually Jupiter was in Karttika but according to the scheme it should be Asvina.]
60	40	On Friday, the full-moon of Nayon, 586 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1225-26 (Expired Sakkaraj 586) Jyestha sukla 15 was Friday 23rd May; '78 (18 hours 45 minutes).
61	41	On Friday, the 5th . . . . . of Nadaw of the Pausa year, 588 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1226-27, neither sukla nor bahula 5 of Margasira was Friday, but Wednesday and Thursday respectively.

APPENDIX H—continued.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
(see also paragraph 35, pages 30—35)—contd.

Page No.	Serial No. in this list.	English Translation of Burmese Text.	Whether verified for current or expired year or not verifiable.	Whether the year of Jupiter's cycle is correct for current or expired year or not correct for either.	Verification and remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
62	42	On Wednesday, the 7th waxing of Tawthalin of the Karttika year, 590 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	In A.D. 1228-29, Bhadrpada sukla 7 was Wednesday 9th August '18 (4 hours 20 minutes); Karttika should be Phalguna.
63	43	On Wednesday, the 4th waxing of Tawthalin of the Karttika year, 590 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Do.	Judging from the previous entry it was impossible that when Bhadrpada sukla 7 in any year was Wednesday, Bhadrpada sukla 4 in the same year and month should also be Wednesday; as a matter of fact it was Saturday; nor was it Wednesday in the following year, it was then Friday. Jovian year Karttika should be Phalguna.
65	44	On Thursday, 14th waxing of Pyatho of the Vaisakha year, 591 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Expired	In A.D. 1230-31 (Expired Sakkaraj 591) Pausa sukla 14 began on Thursday 19th December at '68 (16 hours 20 minutes) and ended next day at '58 (14 hours 0 minute; in the same year Jupiter's place on 0 day was 46 which was Vaisakha. That Sakkaraj 592 current was intended follows from the fact that according to the general scheme 592 Sakkaraj was a Vaisakha year. (Actually Vaisakha, but according to scheme Chaitra.)

72	45	On Tuesday, the 1st waxing of Tazaungmon of the Chaitra year, 601 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1240-41 (Expired Sakkaraj 601) Kartika sukla 1 began on Tuesday 16th October at '83 (20 hours 0 minutes) and ended next day at '78 (18 hours 45 minutes). Jupiter's place on 0 day was 355 or Chaitra by Surya Siddhanta. (Actually Chaitram but according to scheme Magha.) In A.D. 1256-57 Chaitra bahula 13 was Sunday 9th April; '24 (5 hours 45 minutes). In 1257-58 it was Saturday.
72	46	On Monday, the 13th waxing of Tagu of the Pausa year, 618 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Do.	...	
72	47	On Thursday, the 6th waning of Wazo of the Kartika year, 634 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1273-74 (Expired Sakkaraj 634) Ashadha bahula 6 began on Thursday 6th July at '59 (14 hours 10 minutes) and ended next day at '51 (12 hours 15 minutes). In A.D. 1272-73 (current Sakkaraj 634) there were two Ashadhas, but neither had a bahula 6 falling on Thursday.
73	48	On Thursday, the 1st waning of Nayon of the Vaisakha year 640 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1278-79 Jyestha bahula 1 was Tuesday 7th June '60 (14 hours 30 minutes) In A.D. 1279-80 it was Sunday; in neither case was it Thursday.
75	49	On Thursday, the 13th waxing of Pawthalin of the Magha year, 601 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1240-41 (Expired Sakkaraj 601) Bhadrpada sukla 13 began on Thursday 13th August at '77 (18 hours 30 minutes) and ended next day at '85 (20 hours 25 minutes). Jupiter's place on 0 day in A.D. 1239-40 was 327 which was Magha; in A.D. 1240-41 it was Pausa.
76	50	On Thursday, the full-moon of Nayon, 601 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	N/i	...	In A.D. 1239-40 Jyestha full-moon fell on Thursday 19th May at '38 (9 hours 10 minutes).
81	51	On Thursday, the 13th waxing of Tagu of the Vaisakha year, 604 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1242-43 and 1243-44 Chaitra sukla 13 fell on Sunday and Saturday respectively; in neither case was it Thursday.
83	52	On Monday, the 5th waxing of Thadingyut, 608 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	N/i	...	In A.D. 1246-47 Asvina sukla 5 ended at '02 (0 hour 30 minutes) on Monday 17th September.
86	53	On Thursday, the 6th waxing of Tagu of the Kartika year, 610 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1648-49 and A.D. 1649-50, Chaitra sukla 6 fell on Monday and Sunday respectively; in neither case on Thursday.

## APPENDIX H—continued.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
(see also paragraph 35, pages 30—35)—contd.

Page No.	Serial No. in this list.	English Translation of Burmese Text.	Whether verified for current or expired year or not verifiable.	Whether the year of Jupiter's cycle is correct for current or expired year or not correct for either.	Verification and remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
89	54	On Thursday, the 6th waxing of Kason of the Jyeshtha year, 612 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Neither	In A.D. 1251-52 (Expired Sakkaraj 612) Vaisakha sukla 6 began on Thursday 27th April at '73 (17 hours 30 minutes) and ended next day at '87 (20 hours 50 minutes).
90	55	On Tuesday, the 12th waxing of Tabauing of the Asvina year, 621 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Current	In A.D. 1259-60, Phalgunā sukla 12 began on Tuesday 24th February A.D. 1260 and ended next day at '49 (11 hours 45 minutes).
92	56	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Tazaungmon of the Sravana year, 727 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	In A.D. 1365-66, Kartika full-moon began on Wednesday 29th October at 37 (8 hours 50 minutes) and ended next day at '45 (10 hours 45 minutes).
94	57	On Thursday, the 15th waxing of Tabauing, 614 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Nil	In A.D. 1253-54 (Expired Sakkaraj 614) Phalgunā sukla 15 fell on Thursday, 5th March A.D. 1254 ending at '92 (22 hours 0 minute).
98	58	On Friday, the 10th waxing of Tabodwe of the Kartika year, 622 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	Neither in A.D. 1260-61 nor in A.D. 1261-62 did Magha sukla 10 fall on Friday, but on Wednesday and Tuesday respectively.
99	59	On Wednesday, the 10th waxing of Tabodwe of the Jyeshtha year, 641 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	Neither in A.D. 1279-80 nor in A.D. 1280-81 did Magha sukla 10 fall on Wednesday, but on Saturday and Friday respectively.
101	60	On Sunday, the 8th waxing of Kason of the Pausa year, 624 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	Neither in A.D. 1262-63 nor in A.D. 1263-64 did Vaisakha sukla 8 fall on Sunday but on Friday and Tuesday respectively, Jupiter's place on 0 day of A.D. 1262-63 was 307 which was Pausa.

103	61	On Friday, the 3rd waxing of Tazaungmon of the Pausa year 624 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1263-64 (Expired Sakkaraj 624) Phalguna sukla 3 began on Friday 15th February A.D. 1264 at '48 (41 hours 30 minutes) and ended next day '38 (9 hours 10 minutes), Jupiter's place on 0 day of A.D. 1262-63 (Current Sakkaraj 624). "Pausa" as we said under No. 60.
106	62	On Wednesday, the 15th waxing of Kason, 631 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1269-70 Vaisakha sukla 15 began on Wednesday 17th April at '21 (5 hours 0 minute) and ended next day '11 (2 hours 40 minutes).
106	63	On Wednesday, the 6th waxing of Tagu, 703 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1342-43 (Expired Sakkaraj 703) Chaitra bahula 6 began on Wednesday 27th March at '91 (21 hours 50 minutes) and ended at '85 (20 hours 25 minutes) next day.
107	64	On Wednesday, the 1st waxing of Kason of the Vaisakha year, 631 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1269-70 Vaisakha sukla 1 began on Wednesday 3rd April at '01 (0 hour 15 minutes) and ended next day at '08 (2 hours 0 minute). Jupiter's place on 0 day of the year which may be Bhadrapada, not Vaisakha.
109	65	On Sunday, the 10th waning of Wazo of the Karttika year, 671 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Do.	...	Neither in A.D. 1309-10 nor in A.D. 1310-11 (though there were two Ashadhas in the latter year) did the bahula '10 of any Ashadha fall on a Sunday but on Thursday (A.D. 1309), Tuesday (Adhika Ashadha A.D. 1310) and Wednesday (Nija Ashadha A.D. 1310). Jupiter's place on 0 day of A.D. 1309-10 was 294° which may be Magha not Karttika.
110	66	On Sunday, the 9th waning of Nadaw of the Sravana year, 631 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1270-71 (Expired Sakkaraj 631) Margasira bahula 9 began on Sunday 7th December at '71 (17 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '72 (17 hours 20 minutes). Jupiter's place on 0 day of A.D. 1270-71 was 185° which may be Bhadrapada not Sravana. On 0 day A.D. 1269-70 however Jupiter's place was 151° which was just past Sravana.

## APPENDIX H—continued.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
113	67	On Wednesday, the 10th waxing of Nayon of the Margasira year, 633 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	In A.D. 1271, Jyeshtha sukla 10 began on Wednesday 20th May at '07 (1 hour 45 minutes) of the day and ended next day at '13 (3 hours 10 minutes). Jupiter's place on 0 day of A.D. 1271-72 was 219° which was Kartika not Margasira.
115	68	On Thursday, the 13th waxing of Wazo of the Kartika year, 634 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Current	In A.D. 1272-73 there were two Ashadhas. The sukla 13 on the 1st or Adhika Ashadha began on Thursday 23rd June at '96 (23 hours) of the day and ended next day at '90 (21 hours 35 minutes). Jupiter's place on 0 day of the year was 251° which was a little past Kartika.
117	69	On Tuesday, the 6th waxing of Nayon of the Margasira year, 636 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Neither	In A.D. 1275-76 (Expired Sakkaraj 636) there were two Jyeshtha months. In the 1st or Adhika Jyeshtha sukla 6 fell on Thursday 2nd May beginning at '00 (0 hour 0 minute) of the day. Jupiter's place on 0 day of the solar year 1275-76 was 339° (Pausa) and on 0 day of the year 1274-75, 311° which was Magha not Margasira.



118	70	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Nayon, 636 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	It will be seen from the verification of No. 69 (p. 117 of printed inscriptions) that Thursday 2nd May A.D. 1275 was a day of two tithis but more properly the day of the 5th than of the 6th tithi. The present inscription is therefore dated correctly. N.B.—The fact that Nos. 68 & 69 refer to the same day by different tithi numbers which are both correct by Surya Siddhanta makes it probable that the Surya Siddhanta was followed in Burma at the epoch in question.
119	71	On Saturday, the 1st waxing of Tazaungmon, the Pausha year, 639 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Neither	...	Neither in A.D. 1277-78 in which there were two Kartikas nor in A.D. 1278-79 did Kartika sukla 1 fall on Saturday. The actual week days were (1) in A.D. 1277-78 Wednesday 29th September of Adhika Kartika and Friday 29th October for Nija Kartika; (2) In A.D. 1278-79 Tuesday 18th October. On 0 day of the year A.D. 1277-78 Jupiter's place was 34° which was past Pausha.
120	72	On Thursday, the 8th waxing of Tazaungmon, 629 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1277-78 Kartika sukla 8 in Nija Kartika fell on Thursday 4th November and ended at 70 (16 hours 45 minutes) of the day. The previous entry No. 71 refers to 1st tithi of the same fortnight of the same month as Saturday. If the 8th was Thursday, as correctly stated in the present inscription, the 1st could not be Saturday except under very unusual circumstances. Therefore No. 72 must be wrong as to week day.
121	73	On Monday, the full-moon of Tabauing, 640 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1278-79 Phalguna sukla 15 fell on Monday 27th February 1279 and ended at 14 (3 hours 20 minutes) of the day.
123	74	On Thursday, the 3rd waxing of Kason, 785 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	Neither in A.D. 1423-24 nor in A.D. 1424-25 does Vaisakha sukla 3 fall on Thursday, but on Tuesday and Sunday respectively.



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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
124	75	On Friday, the 6th waxing of Kason of the Bhadrápada year, 643 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Expired	In A.D. 1281-82 Vaisakha sukla 6 fell on Friday 25th April and ended at '78 (18 hours 45 minutes). The inscription is correct. On 0 day of this year Jupiter's place was 155° which was Bhadrápada.
125	76	On Sunday, the 12th waxing of Nayon of the Asvina year (Adhimat), 645 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Current	In A.D. 1283-84 Jyeshtha sukla 12 fell on Wednesday 9th May and ended at '92 (22 hours 0 minute) of the day. On 0 day of the year Jupiter's place was 223° which was a little past Asvina.
126	77	On Thursday, the 3rd waxing of Tazaungmón of the . . . , 545 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1183-84 Karttika sukla 3 began on Thursday 20th October at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes) and ended at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes) next day.
129	78	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Kason of the Sravana year, 651 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Neither	In A.D. 1290-91 (Expired Sakkaraj 651) Vaisakha sukla 15 fell on Wednesday 26th April and ended at '18 (4 hours 20 minutes). On 0 day of the year Jupiter's place was 66° which could not be Sravana.
130	79	On Friday, the 4th waxing of Tabodwe of the Margasira year, 653 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Do.	In A.D. 1291-92 Magha bahula 4 fell on Friday 8th February A.D. 1292 and ended at '18 (4 hours 20 minutes) of the day. Jupiter's place on 0 day of the year was 95° which could not be Margasira.

131	80	On Wednesday, the 5th waxing of Wagaung, 654 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1293-94 (Expired Sakkaraj 654) Sravna sukla 5 began on Wednesday 8th July 1293 at '96 (23 hours 0 minute) of day and ended at '86 (20 hours 40 minutes) next day.
133	81	On Thursday, the 7th waxing of Tazaungmon of the Sravana year, 655 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1293-94 Karttika sukla 7 fell on Thursday 8th October ending at '31 (7 hours 30 minutes) of the day. On 0 day of the same year Jupiter's place was 160° which was 10° past Sravana. N.B.—655 Sakkaraj is equal to Sravana conforms to general scheme.
134	82	On Thursday, the 7th waxing of Tazaungmon of the Sravana year, 655 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	Same as No. 81, previous entry.
137	83	On Saturday, the 7th waning of Nadaw of the Karttika year, 658 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1296-97 there were two Margasira months. Bahula 7 of Adhika Margasira began on Saturday 17th November at '92 (22 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '96 (23 hours 0 minute). If the year A.D. 1293 was Cyclic Sravana then 1296 A.D. would be Karttika Sravana 658—Karttika conforms to general scheme.
129	84	On Thursday, the 12th waxing of Pyatho of the Margasira year, 659 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1297-98 Pausha sukla 12 fell on Thursday 26th December and ended at '91 (21 hours 50 minutes) of day Sakkaraj 659—Margasira conforms to the general scheme.
143	85	On Tuesday, the 5th waning of Nayon of the Asvina year, 661 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1300-01 (Expired Sakkaraj 661) Jyeshtha bahula 5 began on Tuesday 7th June and ended next day at '46 (11 hours 0 minute). According to the general scheme of the Cyclic year corresponding to Current 662 Sakkaraj was Phalgunā not Asvina.
145	86	On Thursday, the 5th waning of Wagaung of the Bhadrāpada year, 656 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1294-95 Sravana bahula 5 fell on Thursday 12th August and ended at '89 (21 hours 20 minutes) of the day. The Cyclic year according to general scheme was Bhadrāpada.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
146	87	On Monday, the 2nd waxing of Kason of the Magha year, 661 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	Neither in A.D. 1299-1300 nor in A.D. 1300-01 did Vaisakha sukla 2 fall on a Monday; the actual week-days were Friday and Thursday respectively. The Cyclic year of 661 current was Magha.
147	88	On Monday, the 13th waxing of Kason of the Pausa year, 664 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Neither	In A.D. 1303-04 (Expired Sakkaraj 644) Vaisakha sukla 13 began on Monday 29th April and ended next day at '22 (5 hours 20 minutes). According to the general scheme Sakkaraj 664 Current would be Cyclic Jyeshtha; in neither case Pausa.
148	89	On Friday, the 12th waxing of Pyatho of the Jyeshtha year, 665 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Current	In A.D. 1303-04 Pausa sukla 12 began on Friday 20th December at '78 (18 hours 45 minutes) and ended next day at '84 (20 hours 10 minutes). According to the general scheme Sakkaraj 665 would be Cyclic Jyeshtha.
151	90	On Monday, the 12th waxing of Tawthalin of the Sravana year, 667 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Do.	Sakkaraj 667 corresponds according to the general scheme to Cyclic Sravana but in Sakkaraj 667 Current equal to A.D. 1305, the tithi Bhadrapada sukla 12 did not join with Monday nor did it do so in Sakkaraj 667 Expired which is equal to A.D. 1306-07

153	91	On Tuesday, the 5th waning of Tabodwe of the Asvina year, 669 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Do.	...	in which year Bhadrapada sukla 12 fell on Sunday 21 August ending at '94 (22 hours 30 minutes) of the day. It is possible however that in local time the tithi may have been brought up to sunrise on Monday.
154	92	On Tuesday, the 5th waning of Tabodwe of the Asvina year, 669 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	...	In A.D. 1307-08 (Sakkaraj 669, Current) Magha bahula 5 ended on Monday 12 February A.D. 1308 at '76 (18 hours 15 minutes) of the day. In A.D. 1308-09 the tithi fell on a Friday. According to the general scheme the Cyclic year corresponds to Sakkaraj 669, Current, would be Asvina.
156	93	On Thursday, the 6th waxing of Nadaw of the Karttika year, 670 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	...	Same as the previous entry.
160	94	On Sunday, the 9th waxing of Wagang of the Chaitra year 723 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Do.	...	The year 670 Sakkaraj corresponds regularly to Cyclic Karttika. Neither in A.D. 1308-09 (670 Sakkaraj, Current) nor in A.D. 1309-10 (670 Sakkaraj Expired) did Margasira sukla 6 fall on a Thursday; in the former case the week-day was a Wednesday 20th November and in the latter Sunday 9th November '23 (5 hours 30 minutes).
162	95	On Saturday, the 3rd waxing of Tabodwe, 715 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Nil	...	Sakkaraj 723, Current, corresponds regularly to Cyclic Chaitra. In A.D. 1361-62 (Sakkaraj 723, Current) Sravana sukla 9 began on Sunday 11th July at '35 (8 hours 25 minutes) and ended next day at '43 (10 hours 20 minutes).
163	96	On Thursday, the 13th waning of Nayon of the Pausa year, 672 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	...	In A.D. 1354-55 (Expired Sakkaraj 715) Magha sukla 3 fell on Saturday 17th January A.D. 1355 ending at '37 (8 hours 50 minutes) of the day.
						Sakkaraj 672 ( <i>i.e.</i> , 1310-11) corresponded regularly to Cyclic Pausa. Neither in A.D. 1310-11 nor in A.D. 1311-12 did Jyeshtha bahula 13 fall on a Thursday but on Wednesday and Tuesday respectively.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
163	97	On the ..... waning of Nadaw of the Chaitra year, 675 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	No tithi.
166	98	On Friday, the 4th waxing of Pyatho of the Chaitra year, 675 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Do.	Sakkaraj 675 (A.D. 1313-14) corresponded regularly to Cyclic Chaitra. In A.D. 1313-14 Pausa sukla 4 began on Friday 21st December A.D. 1313 at '13 (3 hours 10 minutes) and ended at '08 (2 hours 0 minute) next day.
168	99	On Tuesday, the 13th waning of Pyatho of the Jyeshtha year, 677 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Do.	Current Sakkaraj 677 (A.D. 1315-16) corresponded regularly to Cyclic Jyeshtha. In A.D. 1316-17 (Exp. Sakkaraj 677) Pausa bahula 13 began on 11th January 1317 (Friday) at '18 (4 hours 20 minutes) of the day and ended next day at '20 (4 hours 45 minutes).
170	100	On Wednesday, the Sabbath day of Wagaung of the Jyeshtha year, 677 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	No tithi.
174	101	On Thursday, the 10th waning of Pyatho, 705 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Nil	In A.D. 1343-44 (Current Sakkaraj 705) Pausa bahula 10 fell on Thursday 30th December A.D. 1343, ending at '18 (4 hours 20 minutes) of the day.

175	102	On Friday, the 2nd waxing of Wazo of the Margasira year, 755 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	Ashadha sukla 2 A.D. 1393-94—Thursday 12th June A.D. 1394-95 Monday.
175	103	On Thursday, the 15th waxing of Tabuang, 775 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	<i>Nil</i>	...	Phalguna sukla 15 in A.D. 1413-14 fell on Tuesday 6th March A.D. 1414; in A.D. 1414-15 the week-day was Saturday.
175	104	On Wednesday, the 8th waxing of Nayon, 794 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	<i>Nil</i>	...	In A.D. 1432-33 Jyeshtha sukla 8 fell on Wednesday 7th May A.D. 1432 ending at '90 (21 hours 35 minutes) of the day.
175	105	On Thursday, the 9th waning of Thadingyut, 1147 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	<i>Nil</i>	...	In A.D. 1785-86 Asvina bahula 9 fell on Wednesday 26th October ending at '62 (14 hours 50 minutes); in A.D. 1786-87 the week-day was Sunday.
176	106	On Monday, the 9th waxing of Tazaungmon of the Asvina year, 681 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1319-20 (Current Sakkaraj 681) Kartika sukla 9 began on Monday 22nd October 1319 at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes) and ended at '56 (13 hours 30 minutes) next day.
176	107	On Thursday, the full-moon of Tabuang of the Margasira year, 779 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1417-18 Phalguna full-moon fell on Sunday 20th February 1418; in A.D. 1418-19 the week-day was Saturday.
179	108	On Friday, the 2nd waning of Tazaungmon, 686 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	<i>Nil</i>	...	In A.D. 1324-25, Kartika bahula 2 began on Friday 2nd November 1324 at '83 (20 hours 0 minute) of the day and ended at '82 (19 hours 40 minutes) next day.
180	109	On Thursday, the 8th waning of Tazaungmon of the Margasira year, 719 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1358-59 (Expired Sakkaraj 719) Kartika bahula 8 began on Thursday 25th October at '19 (4 hours 30 minutes) and ended next day at '26 (6 hours 15 minutes). But Current Sakkaraj 719 corresponded regularly to Cyclic Margasira.
182	110	On Thursday, the 9th waning of Thadingyut, 1147 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	<i>Nil</i>	...	In A.D. 1785-86 (Current Sakkaraj 1147) Asvina bahula 9 fell on Wednesday 26th October ending at '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) of the day; in the next year week-day was Sunday.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
184	111	On Thursday, the 10th waxing of Tabaung of the Asvina year, 690 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	In A.D. 1328-29 (Current Sakkaraj 690) Phalguna sukla 10 began on Thursday 9th February A.D. 1329 at '11 (2 hours 40 minutes) of the day and ended next day at '05 (1 hour 15 minutes).
185	112	On Thursday, the 3rd waning of Tazaungmon of the Karttika year, 694 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Current	In A.D. 1232-33 (Current Sakkaraj 694) Karttika sukla 3 began on Thursday 5th November 1332 at '47 (11 hours 20 minutes) of the day and ended at '53 (12 hours 45 minutes) next day.
186	113	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Wazo of the Pausha year, 695 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Expired	Neither in A.D. 1333-34 (Current Sakkaraj 695) nor in A.D. 1334-35 (Expired Sakkaraj 695) did Ashadha full-moon fall on Wednesday: in the former year the week-day was Monday 28th June and in the latter Friday 17th June.
187	114	On Thursday, the 3rd waxing of Tabaung of the Magha year, 696 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Do.	In A.D. 1335-36 (Expired Sakkaraj 696) Phalguna sukla 3 began on Thursday 15th February 1336 at '40 (9 hours 35 minutes) of the day and ended at '35 (8 hours 25 minutes). N.B.—This is one of the few instances in which Jupiter's Cycle as well as the week-day shows the year intended to be an expired, not a current, year.



188	115	On Thursday, the 7th waxing of Tabodwe, 697 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1336-37 (Expired Sakkaraj 697) Magha sukla 7 began on Thursday 9th January 1337 at 12 (2 hours 50 minutes) and ended 10 (2 hours 30 minutes) next day.
190	116	On Sunday, the 7th waxing of Nayon, 698 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1336-37 (Current Sakkaraj 698) Magha nor in A.D. 1337-38 (Expired Sakkaraj 698) did Jyeshtha sukla 7 fall on Sunday; in the earlier year of the day was Saturday 18th May; and in the later Wednesday 7th May.
191	117	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Thadingyut of the Phalguna year, 698 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Current	...	Neither in A.D. 1336-37 (Current Sakkaraj 698) nor in A.D. 1337-38 did Asvina 5 fall on Thursday; in the earlier year of the day was Wednesday 11th September; 08 (2 hours 0 minute) and in the later Monday 29th September 87 (20 hours 50 minutes). But the cyclic year Phalguna regularly corresponds to Sakkaraj 698, current.
192	118	On Monday, the 5th waxing of Wazo of the Chaitra year, 699 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1338-39 (Expired Sakkaraj 699) Ashādha sukla 5 began on Monday 22nd June 1388 at 33 (8 hours 0 minute) of the day and ended at 22 (5 hours 20 minutes) next day.
193	119	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Nayon, 701 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1339-40 (Current Sakkaraj 701) Jyeshtha sukla 5 began on Thursday 13th May 1339 at 56 (13 hours 30 minutes) of the day and ended at 53 (12 hours 45 minutes) next day.
195	120	On Monday, the full-moon of Tazaungmon of the Asvina year, 702 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Neither	...	Neither in A.D. 1340-41 (Current Sakkaraj 702) nor in A.D. 1341-42 (Expired Sakkaraj 702) did Kartika sukla 15 fall on Monday; in the earlier year the day was Sunday 5th November 08 (2 hours 0 minute); and in the later year Thursday 25th October 25 (6 hours 0 minute). Asvina should be Ashādha.
198	121	On Saturday, the 6th waxing (tithi 5th) of Tawthalin of the Kārtika year, 706 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1344-45 (Current Sakkaraj 706) Bhādrapada sukla 6 began on Saturday 14th August at 16 (3 hours 50 minutes) of the day and ended next day at 23 (5 hours 30 minutes). N.B.—This date is very important as showing that both the day of commencement and the ending date were reckoned for a tithi in Burma.



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1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
202	122	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Kason, 704 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Nil	In A.D. 1342-43 (Sakkaraj 704 Current) Vaisākha sukla 5 ended at 93 (22 hours 20 minutes) of the day on Wednesday 10th April, but owing to the longitude of Burma it is quite possible that local time (see Table III, <i>Indian Chronology</i> , Second Edition) may have brought the ending moment of the tithi up to sunrise on Thursday.
203	123	On Sunday, the 6th waxing of Ta-zaungmon, 720 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Nil	In A.D. 1359-60 (Expired Sakkaraj 720) Kārttika sukla 6 began on Sunday 27th October at 35 (8 hours 25 minutes) and ended next day at 26 (6 hours 15 minutes).
206	124	On Sunday, the 11th waning of Nayon of the Mārgasīra year, 707 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	Neither in A.D. 1345-46 (Current Sakkaraj 707) nor in A.D. 1346-47 (Expired Sakkaraj 707) did Jyeshtha bhādu 11 fall on Sunday; in the earlier it fell on Saturday 28th May and in the later year on Friday.
207	125	On Saturday, the 2nd waxing of Wazo of the Māgha year, 709 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Do.	A.D. 1347-48 (Current Sakkaraj 709) corresponds regularly to Cyclic Māgha, but the tithi with the required week-day did not occur in that year. It occurred next year A.D. 1348-49, beginning on Saturday 28th June at 42 (10 hours 0 minute) and ending on Sunday at 39 (9 hours 20 minutes). There were two Ashādhās in the year and the tithi which began on Saturday was in the second or Nija Ashādhā.

208	126	On Monday, the 12th waxing of Nadaw of the Phālguna year, 710 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1348-49 Mārgasīra sukla 12 fell on Wednesday 3rd December; in the next year on 22nd November. In neither case on Monday.
208	127	On Saturday, the 3rd waxing of Thadingyut of the Vaisākha year, 712 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1350-51 (Current Sakkaraj 712) Asvina sukla 3 began on Saturday 4th September at '58 (14 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '57 (13 hours 45 minutes).
210	128	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Ta-baung of the Asvina year, 711 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1349-50 (Current Sakkaraj 711) Phālguna sukla 5 began on Thursday 11th February 1350 at '35 (8 hours 25 minutes) and ended next day at '35 (8 hours 25 minutes). Asvina should be Chaitra—see No. 130.
211	129	On Wednesday, the . . . . . of Nayon of the Kārtika year, 730 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	No fithi.
212	130	On Thursday, the full-moon of Kason of the Chaitra year, 711 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1350-51 (Expired Sakkaraj 711) Vaisākha sukla 15 began on Thursday 22nd April at '07 (1 hour 45 minutes) and ended next day at '02 (0 hour 30 minutes). But the Cyclic Chaitra year quoted in the inscription corresponds regularly to Current Sakkaraj 711.
214	131	On Monday, the 5th waxing of Ta-baung of the Vaisākha year, 712 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1350-51 (Current Sakkaraj 712) Phālguna sukla 5 began on Monday 31st January 1351 at '83 (20 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '76 (18 hours 15 minutes).
215	132	On Thursday, the full-moon of Pyatho of the Vaisākha year, 712 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1350-51 (Current Sakkaraj 712) Pausa sukla 15 fell on Tuesday 14th December. In next year on Monday 2nd January 1352; in neither case on Thursday.
216	133	On Sunday, the 11th waning of Taw-thalin of the Vaisākha year, 712 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1350-51 (Current Sakkaraj 712) Bhādrapada bahula 11 fell on Sunday 29th August ending at '23 (5 hours 30 minutes) of the day.
217	134	On Thursday, the full-moon of Ta-baung, 705 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1344-45 (Expired Sakkaraj 705) Phālguna sukla 15 fell on Thursday 17th February A.D. 1345, ending at '32 (7 hours 40 minutes) of the day.

## APPENDIX H—continued.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
218	135	On Thursday, the 10th waning of Pyatho of the Vaisakha year, 712 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Current	Sakkaraj 712 Current corresponds regularly to Cyclic Vaisakha, but tithi fell on Thursday 12th January A.D. 1352 ending at '94 (22 hours 30 minutes) of day.
218	136	On Thursday, the 3rd waxing of Nayon of the Asvina year, 714 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	In A.D. 1352-53 (Current Sakkaraj 714) Jyeshtha sukla 3 fell on Thursday 17th May, ending at '16 (3 hours 50 minutes) of the day. Asvina should be Ashādha.
221	137	On Thursday, the 13th waxing of Nayon of the Jyeshtha year, 713 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	In A.D. 1351-52 (Current Sakkaraj 713) Jyeshtha sukla 13 fell on Wednesday 8th June; next year on Sunday. In neither case on Thursday.
222	138	On Thursday, the 8 waning of Thadingyut of the Bhādrapada year, 713 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Neither	In A.D. 1351-52 (Current Sakkaraj 713) Asvina bahula 8 fell on Thursday 13th October ending at '46 (11 hours 0 minute) of day. Bhādrapada should be Jyeshtha as also in No. 139.
225	139	On Thursday, the 13th waxing of Ta-bodwe of the Chaitra year, 713 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 1895.	Expired year	Do.	In A.D. 1352-53 (Expired Sakkaraj 713) Māgha sukla 13 began on Thursday 17th January.

228	140	On Wednesday, the 3rd waning of Tabaung of the Asvina year, 714 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1352-53 (Current Sakkaraj 714) Phālguna bahula 3 began on Wednesday 20th February 1353 at '92 (22 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '98 (23 hours 30 minutes).
229	141	On Monday, the 1st waxing of Wa- gaung of the Asvina year, 714 Sak- karaj.	Expired year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1753-54 (Expired Sakkaraj 714) Srāvana sukla 1 began on Monday 1st July at '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) and ended at '55 (13 hours 15 minutes).
230	142	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Ta- bodwe, 714 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1752-53 (Current Sakkaraj 714) Māgha sukla 5 began on 10th January 1753) Thursday at '11 (2 hours 40 minutes) and ended next day at '04 (1 hour 0 minute).
235	143	On Thursday, the 15th waxing of Ta- zaungnon of the Srāvana year, 715 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1353-54 (Current Sakkaraj 715) Kārttika sukla 5 ended on Saturday 2nd November at '15 (3 hours 35 minutes) ; next year on Wednesday 22nd Octo- ber at '13 (3 hours 10 minutes) ; in neither case on Thursday.
236	144	On Wednesday, the 3rd waxing of Tabaung, 715 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1353-54 (Current Sakkaraj 715) Phālguna sukla 3 ended on Wednesday 26th February 1354 at '09 (16 hours 30 minutes) of the day.
236	145	On Saturday, the 5th waxing of Kason, 813 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1451-52 (Current Sakkaraj 813) Vaisakha sukla 5 fell on Tuesday 6th April and in next year on Monday 24th April ; in neither case on Saturday.
238	146	On Thursday, the 10th waxing of Nayon of the Srāvana year, 715 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1353-54 (Current Sakkaraj 715) Jyeshtha sukla 10 fell on Monday 13th May '49 (11 hours 45 minutes), next year on Sunday 1st June '27 (6 hours 30 minutes); in neither case on Thursday.
239	147	On Monday, the 4th waxing of Nayon of the Asvina year, 717 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1355-56 (Current Sakkaraj 717) Jyeshtha sukla 4 fell on Saturday 1st June ending at '36 (8 hours 40 minutes) ; next year on Wednesday ending at '98 (23 hours 30 minutes). In neither case on Monday.

## APPENDIX H—continued.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
240	148	On Thursday, the 7th waxing of Kason, 1897th year of the Religion.	Current year	Nil	In A.D. 1353-54 corresponding to the year of the religion 1897, Vaisākha sukla 7 fell on Thursday 11th April, ending at '07 (1 hour 45 minutes) of the day.
243	149	On Friday, the 2nd waxing of Nayon of the Srāvana year, 718 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Neither	In A.D. 1356-57 (Current Sakkaraj 718) Jyeshtha sukla 2 fell on Tuesday 3rd May '03 (0 hour 45 minutes) in the year on Sunday 21st May '82 (19 hours 40 minutes) ; in neither year on Friday. Srāvana should be Kārttika.
244	150	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Kason of the Kārttika year, 718 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Current	In A.D. 1356-57 (Current Sakkaraj 718) Vaisākha sukla 5 fell on Wednesday 6th April '50 (12 hours 0 minute) and in the following year on Tuesday at '25 (6 hours 0 minute) ; in neither case on Thursday.
246	151	On Sunday, the 7th waxing of Tabauing of the Pausa year, 720 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 1902 and ten months.	Expired year	Do.	In A.D. 1359-60 (Expired Sakkaraj 720) Phālguna sukla 7 began on Sunday 23rd February 1360 at '15 (3 hours 35 minutes) and ended next day at '12 (2 hours 50 minutes).
247	152	Religiously on the 3rd and generally on the 4th waxing of Pyatho of the Pausa year, 720 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	No week-day.

251	153	On Sunday, the 10th waxing of Pṛathol of the Pausha year, 720 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1358-59 (Current Sakkaraj 720) Pausha sukla 10 began on Sunday 9th December at '95 (22 hours 45 minutes) and ended next day at '95 (22 hours 45 minutes).
252	154	On Saturday, the 11th waning of Tabaungmon of the Māgha year, 721 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1359-60 (Current Sakkaraj 721) Kārtika bahula 11 began on Saturday 16th November at '18 (4 hours 20 minutes) and ended next day at '22 (5 hours 20 minutes).
255	155	On Thursday, the 3rd waxing of Thadingyut of the Māgha year, 721 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 1902.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1359-60 (Current Sakkaraj 721) Asvina sukla 3 fell on Thursday 26th September ending at '00 (0 hour 0 minute) of the day, i.e., at the Sunrise (the ending moment would be an hour later in Burma).
255	156	On Saturday, the 10th waxing of Kason of the Phālguna year, 726 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1364-65 (Current Sakkaraj 726) Vaisākha sukla 10 fell on Friday 12th April, '45 (10 hours 45 minutes) and in the following year on Thursday 1st May at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes); in neither year on Saturday. Phālguna should be Ashādhā.
257	157	On Sunday, the 10th waxing of Tabaung of the Phālguna year, 722 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1360-61 (Current Sakkaraj 722) Phālguna sukla 10 began on Sunday 14th February at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes) and ended next day at '44 (10 hours 30 minutes).
258	158	On Thursday, the 3rd waxing of Tabaung, 723 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1362-63 (Expired Sakkaraj 723) Phālguna sukla 3 began on Thursday 16th February A.D. 1363 at '64 (15 hours 20 minutes) of the day and ended next day at '61 (14 hours 40 minutes).
259	159	On Wednesday, the 3rd waxing of Nadaw, 723 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1361-62 (Current Sakkaraj 723) Mārgasīra sukla 3 fell on Monday 1st November, '77 (18 hours 30 minutes), in the following year on Sunday 20th November '56 (13 hours 30 minutes); in neither year on Wednesday.
260	160	On Sunday, the 2nd waxing of Waingang of the Chaitra year, 723 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1361-62 (Current Sakkaraj 723) Śrāvana sukla 2 began on Sunday 4th July at '00 (0 hour 0 minute) of the day and ended next day at '00 (0 hour 0 minute).

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
262	161	On Thursday, the 15th waxing of Wazo of the Vatsakha year, 724 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 1838.	Current year	Current	In A.D. 1362-63 (Current Sakkaraj 724) Ashādha sukla 15 was Thursday 7th July; on which day it ended at '88 (21 hours 10 minutes).
262	162	On Wednesday, the 7th waxing of Nayon, 730 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1368 (Current Sakkaraj 730) Jyeshtha sukla 7 fell on Wednesday 24th May ending at '76 (18 hours 15 minutes) of the day.
262	163	On Thursday, the 15th waxing of Nayon, 732 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Nil	In A.D. 1361-62 (Expired Sakkaraj 732) Jyeshtha sukla 15 began on Thursday 29th May at '01 (0 hour 15 minutes) and ended next day at '09 (2 hours 10 minutes).
264	164	On Wednesday, the 9th waxing of Nadaw of the Jyeshtha year, 725 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Current	In A.D. 1363-64 (Current Sakkaraj 725) Mārgasīra sukla 9 fell on Wednesday 15th November ending at '99 (23 hours 45 minutes) of the day.
265	165	On Thursday, the full-moon of Tabauing of the Bhādrapada year, 725 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Neither	In A.D. 1363-64 (Current Sakkaraj 725) Phālguna sukla 15 fell on Sunday 18th February 1364 A.D., '24 (5 hours 45 minutes) in the following year it fell on Saturday 8th March A.D. 1365, '32 (7 hours 40 minutes); it fell in neither year on Thursday Bhādrapada should be Jyeshtha, see previous entry.



269	166	On Thursday, the 9th waning of Thadingyut, 1147 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1785-86 (Current Sakkaraj 1147) Asvina bahula 9 fell on Wednesday 26th October, '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) and in the following year on Sunday 15th October at '91 (21 hours 50 minutes); it fell in neither year on Thursday.
275	167	On Thursday, the 9th waxing of Tagu of the Bhadrabada year, 728 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1366-67 (Current Sakkaraj 728) Chaitra sukla 9 fell on Saturday 21st March, '71 (17 hours 0 minute) and the following year it fell on Wednesday 10th March, '88 (21 hours 10 minutes); it fell in neither year on Thursday.
276	168	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Nayon of the Karttika year, 730 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1368-69 (Current Sakkaraj 730) Jyeshtha sukla 15 began on Wednesday 31st May at '76 (18 hours 15 minutes) of the day and ended next day at '68 (16 hours 20 minutes).
277	169	On Sunday, the 8th waxing of Tazaung-môn of the Margasira year, 731 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1370-71 (Expired Sakkaraj 731) Kartika sukla 8 began on Sunday 29th October at '68 (16 hours 20 minutes) and ended next day at '66 (15 hours 50 minutes).
278	170	On Monday, the full-moon of Wazo of the Margasira year, 731 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 1913.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1370-71 (Expired Sakkaraj 731) Ashadha sukla 15 began on Monday 8th July at '50 (12 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes). But the Current Sakkaraj 731 corresponds regularly to Margasira. On the other hand the year of religion 1913 points to A.D. 1370.
279	171	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Kason of the Pausha year, 732 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1370-71 (Current Sakkaraj 732) Adhika Vaisakha sukla 15 began on Wednesday 10th April at '68 (16 hours 20 minutes) and ended next day at '77 (18 hours 30 minutes).
280	172	On Monday, the 6th waxing of Tagu, 734 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1372-73 (Current Sakkaraj 734) Chaitra sukla 6 fell on Friday 26th March, '23 (5 hours 30 minutes) and in the following year on Wednesday 30th March, '82 (19 hours 40 minutes); in neither year was it Monday.



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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
281	173	On Monday, the 8th waxing of Tabauing of the Vaisakha year, 736 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of religion 1918.	Not verifiable	Current	In A.D. 1374-75 (Current Sakkaraj 736) Phalguna Sukla 8 fell on Friday 9th February 1375, '84 (20 hours 10 minutes); in the following year on Thursday February, '57 (13 hours 45 minutes); in neither year was it Monday.
281	174	On Saturday, the 8th waxing of Pyatho of the Jyeshtha year, 737 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Do.	In A.D. 1375-76 (Current Sakkaraj 737) Pausa sukla 8 fell on Monday 31st December, '05 (1 hour 15 minutes); in the following year on Friday 19th December, '33 (8 hours 0 minute); in neither year did it fall on Saturday.
286	175	On Saturday, the full-moon of Thadingyut of the Jyeshtha year, 737 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 1919.	Expired year	Do.	In A.D. 1376-77 (Expired Sakkaraj 737) Asvina sukla 15 began on Saturday 27th September at '45 (10 hours 45 minutes) and ended next day at '42 (10 hours 0 minute). The year of religion 1919 points to 1376 A.D.
288	176	On Monday, the 8th waning of Tabauing of the Asvina year, 738 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Neither	In A.D. 1376-77 (Current Sakkaraj 738) Phalguna bahula 8 began at '02 (0 hour 30 minutes) on Tuesday 3rd March 1377 and ended at '94 (22 hours 30 minutes) same day. Therefore no part of bahula 8, was current on Monday. In the following year the week-day was Sunday.

289	177	On Sunday, the 4th waxing of Tabaung of the Margasira year, 719 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1358-59 (Current Sakkaraj 719) Phalguna sukla 4 fell on Sunday 17th February A.D. 1359 ending at '85 (20 hours 25 minutes) of the day.
290	178	On Wednesday, the 3rd waxing of Nayon of the Asvina year, 738 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1376-77 (Current Sakkaraj 738) Jyeshtha sukla 3 began on Wednesday 4th June at '76 (18 hours 15 minutes) and ended next day at '69 (16 hours 30 minutes). Asvina should be Ashadha.
291	179	On Thursday, the 10th waxing of Tazaungmon of the Vatsakha year, 712 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1350-51 (Current Sakkaraj 712) Kartika sukla 10 fell on Monday 11th October, '47 (11 hours 20 minutes) and in the following year on Sunday 30th October at '56 (13 hours 30 minutes); in neither year did it fall on Thursday.
292	180	On Thursday, the 4th waxing of Pyatho, 734 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1352-53 (Current Sakkaraj 734) Pausa sukla 4 ended, according to the ephemeris on Wednesday 29th December at '99, but in the longitude of any place in Burma, the ending moment would have been brought up to a little after sunrise on Thursday.
293	181	On Saturday, the full-moon of Wazo of the Sravana year, 739 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1378-79 (Expired Sakkaraj 739) Ashadha sukla 5 fell on Saturday 10th July, ending at '94 (22 hours 30 minutes).
294	182	On Wednesday, the 15th waxing of Nadaw, 740 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1379-80 (Expired Sakkaraj 740) Margasira sukla 15 began on Wednesday 23rd November at '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) and ended next day at '52 (12 hours 30 minutes).
296	183	On Thursday, the full-moon of Tabaung of the Asvina year, 740 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1378-79 (Current Sakkaraj 740) Phalguna full-moon fell on Thursday 3rd March A.D. 1379 ending at '85 (20 hours 25 minutes). Asvina should be Bhadrpad.
298	184	On Saturday, the 2nd waxing of Tagu, 742 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1380-81 (Current Sakkaraj 742) Chaitra sukla 2 fell on Friday 9th March, '48 (11 hours 30 minutes), and in the following year, on Thursday 26th February 1381, '97 (23 hours 20 minutes); in neither year did it fall on Saturday.

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
299	185	On the 4th waning of Wagauing of the Kartika year, 742 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Current	No week day.
300	186	On Thursday, the 7th waxing of Nayon, 743 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Nil	In A.D. 1381-82 (Current Sakkaraj 743) Jyeshtha sukla 7 fell on Thursday 30th May, ending at '67 (16 hours 5 minutes) of the day.
301	187	On Sunday, the full-moon of Tabodwe, 744 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1382-83 (Current Sakkaraj 744) Magha full-moon tithi began on Sunday 18th January, A.D. 1383 at '88 (21 hours 10 minutes) and ended next day at '82 (19 hours 40 minutes).
306	188	On Wednesday, the 2nd waning of Thadingyut of the Sravana year, 775 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Current	In A.D. 1413-14 (Current Sakkaraj 775) Asvina bahula 2 fell on Wednesday 11th October ending at '48 (11 hours 30 minutes) of the day.
311	189	On Monday, the 7th waning of Nadaw of the Asvina year, 746 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Neither	In A.D. 1384-85 (Current Sakkaraj 746) Margasira bahula 7 fell on Monday 5th December ending at '88 (21 hours 10 minutes) of the day. Asvina should be Phalguna,

312	190	On Tuesday, the 7th waxing of Pyatho of the Phalguna year, 746 Sakkaraj which corresponds with the year of religion 1928.	Current year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1384-85 (Current Sakkaraj 746) Pausha bahula 7 began on Tuesday 3rd January A.D. 1385 and ended next day '45 (10 hours 45 minutes). N.B.—Formula for year of religion appears to be A.B. 544=A.D. year.
314	191	On Sunday, the 8th waxing of Tagu, 743 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1381-82 (Current Sakkaraj 743) Chaitra sukla 8 began on Sunday 3rd March at '69 ( hours 30 minutes) and ended next day at '60 (14 hours 30 minutes).
321	192	On Thursday, the 14th waxing of Tabaung of the Vaisakha year, 749 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1387-88 (Current Sakkaraj 749) Phalguna sukla 14 began on Thursday 20th February 1388 at '61 (14 hours 40 minutes) and ended next day at '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) Vaisakha should be Jyeshtha.
322	193	On Sunday, the 8th waning of Nadaw of the Asvina year, 750 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1388-89 (Current Sakkaraj 750) Margasira bahula 8 fell on Sunday 22nd November ending at '00 (0 hour 0 minute) or at Sunrise. Asvina should be Ashadha.
324	194	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Tagu, 751 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1390-91 (Expired Sakkaraj 751) Chaitra sukla 15 began on Wednesday 30th March at '43 (10 hours 20 minutes) and ended next day at '38 (9 hours 10 minutes).
325	195	On Monday, the full-moon of Tagu, 753 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1391-92 (Current Sakkaraj 753) Chaitra full- moon tithi fell on Monday 20th March ending at '95 (22 hours 45 minutes) when there was also a lunar eclipse.
332	196	On Friday, the 4th waxing of Tazaung- mon of the Karttika year, 691 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1329-30 (Current Sakkaraj 691) Karttika sukla 4 ended, according to the ephemeris, at '90 (21 hours 35 minutes) on Thursday 26th October. But in the longitude of Burma, at least '06 (1 hour 30 minutes) of the day would be added to the ending moment which could thus have been brought up to very near Sunrise on Friday 27th October. Karttika should be Sravana.

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333	197	On Thursday, the 8th waxing of Tabodwe, 755 Sakkaraj.	Expired year ...	Nil	In A.D. 1394-95 (Expired Sakkaraj 755) Magha sukla 8 began on Thursday 14th January A.D. 1395 at '31 (7 hours 30 minutes) and ended next day at '30 (7 hours 10 minutes).
334	198	On Sunday, the 8th waxing of Kason of the Phalguna year, 758 Sakkaraj.	Current year ...	Nil	In A.D. 1393-94 (Current Sakkaraj 755) Jyeshtha sukla 8 began on Sunday 18th May at '92 (22 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '89 (21 hours 20 minutes).
335	199	On Monday, the 2nd waxing of Wagaung, 747 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1385-86 (Current Sakkaraj 747) Sravana sukla 2 fell on Monday 10th July, ending at '23 (5 hours 30 minutes) of the day.
336	200	On Thursday, the 7th waxing of Nadaw, 757 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1395-96 (Current Sakkaraj 757) Margasira sukla 7 began on Thursday 18th November at '99 (23 hours 45 minutes) and ended next day at '90 (21 hours 35 minutes). <i>Note</i> .—Very little of the 7th sukla tithi was left on Thursday, but then Thursday was apparently a favourite week-day for making donations and 7 tithi was probably equally a favourite.

358	201	On Friday, the 6th waxing of Kason of the Phalguna year, 758 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1396-97 (Current Sakkaraj 758) Vaisakha sukla 6 fell on Friday 14th April at '29 (7 hours 0 minute) of the day.
359	202	On Sunday, the 5th waxing of Tabodwe, 760 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1398-99 (Current Sakkaraj 760) Magha sukla 5 began on Sunday 12th January A.D. 1399 at '06 (1 hour 30 minutes) and ended next day at '08 (2 hours 0 minute).
343	203	On Friday, the 12th waxing of Kason, 758 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1396-97 (Current Sakkaraj 758) Vaisakha sukla 12 fell on Thursday 20th April at '06 (1 hour 30 minutes) and in the following year on Monday 9th April, '65 (15 hours 35 minutes); in neither year did the tithi fall on Friday.
349	204	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Nayon, 759 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1397-98 (Current Sakkaraj 759) Jyeshtha sukla 5 fell on Thursday 31st May, ending at '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) of the day.
353	205	On Thursday, the full-moon of Kason, 762 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1401-02 (Expired Sakkaraj 762) Vaisakha sukla 15 fell on Thursday 28th April, ending at '31 (7 hours 30 minutes) of the day.
354	206	On Saturday, the 7th waning of Wazo, 763 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1401-02 (Expired Sakkaraj 763) Ashadha babula 7 was throughout Saturday 2nd July having begun at '97 (23 hours 20 minutes) on Friday and came to an end on Sunday at '05 (1 hour 15 minutes) of the day.
357	207	On Thursday, the 10th waxing of Nayon of the Asvina year, 766 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1405-06 (Expired Sakkaraj 766) Jyeshtha sukla 10 began on Thursday 7th May at '83 (20 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '90 (21 hours 35 minutes). Asvina should be Karttika.
358	208	On Friday, the 9th waxing of Wazo of the Asvina year, 767 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1405-06 (Current Sakkaraj 767) Adhika Ashadha sukla 9 began on Friday 5th June at '39 (9 hours 20 minutes) and ended next day at '47 (11 hours 20 minutes). Asvina should be Margasira.

## APPENDIX H—continued.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
(see also paragraph 35, pages 30—35)—contd.

Page No.	Serial No. in this list.	English Translation of Burmese Text.	Whether verified for current or expired year or not verifiable.	Whether the year of Jupiter's cycle is correct for current or expired year or not correct for either.	Verification and remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
359	209	On Sunday, the 11th waxing of Kason of Hteinmat year, 779 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	No (?)	In A.D. 1418-19 (Expired Sakkaraj 779) Vaisakha sukla 11 fell on Sunday 17th April ending at '01 (0 hour 15 minutes) of the day. N.B. --Hteinmat year.
363	210	On Thursday, the 4th waning of Tabodwe, 770 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1409-10 (Expired Sakkaraj 770) Magha bahula 4 began on Thursday 23rd January A.D. 1410 at '90 (21 hours 35 minutes) and ended at '80 (19 hours 10 minutes) of the day.
367	211	On Thursday, the full-moon of Kason, 778 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Nil	In A.D. 1416-17 (Current Sakkaraj 778) Vaisakha sukla 15 fell on Sunday 12th April, '23 (5 hours 30 minutes) and in the following year on Saturday 1st May, '07 (1 hour 45 minutes).
370	212	On Wednesday, the 10th waxing of Thadingyut, 780 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	Nil	In A.D. 1419-20 (Expired Sakkaraj 780) Asvina sukla 10 began on Wednesday 27th September at '84 (20 hours 10 minutes) and ended at '79 (19 hours 0 minute) next day.



371	213	On Thursday, the 1st waxing of Tabauing of the Magha year, 780 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Expired	...	In A.D. 1419-20 (Expired Sakkaraj 780) Phalguna sukla 1 ended on Wednesday 14th February A.D. 1420 at '90 (21 hours 35 minutes); but in local time on account of the longitude of Burma, the ending moment of the tithi may have been brought up to Sunrise on Thursday. The Cyclic year Magha also points to Expired Sakkaraj 780.
372	214	On Thursday, the 4th waxing of Tabodwe of the Magha year, 780 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Expired	...	In A.D. 1419-20 (Expired Sakkaraj 780) Magha sukla 4 began on Thursday 18th January A.D. 1420 at '29 (7 hours 0 minute) and ended at '28 (6 hours 45 minutes) next day. Magha should be Pausha or 780 Expired.
373	215	On Saturday, the 1st waxing of Tagu 7800-(780), Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1418-19 (Current Sakkaraj 780) Chaitra sukla 1 fell on Tuesday 8th March, '72 (17 hours 20 minutes) and in the following year on Monday 27th March, '40 (9 hours 35 minutes); in neither year did the tithi fall on a Saturday.
377	216	On Saturday, the 11th waxing of Thadingyut of the Chaitra year, 791 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1429-30 (Current Sakkaraj 791) Asvina sukla 11 fell on Saturday 8th October, ending at '65 (15 hours 35 minutes) of the day. Chaitra should be Margasira.
378	217	On Saturday, the full-moon of Tabauing, 792 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1431-32 (Expired Sakkaraj 792) Phalguna sukla 15 fell on Saturday 16th February A.D. 1432 ending at '30 (7 hours 10 minutes) of the day.
382	218	On Wednesday, the 14th waxing of Thadingyut, 796 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1435-36 (Expired Sakkaraj 796) Asvina sukla 14 began on Wednesday 5th October at '30 (7 hours 10 minutes) and ended next day at '38 (9 hours 10 minutes).
385	219	On Thursday, the 1st waxing of Kason of the Vaisakha year, 798 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1436-37 (Current Sakkaraj 798) Vaisakha sukla 1 fell on Tuesday 17th April, '69 (16 hours 30 minutes) and in the following year on Saturday 6th April, '69 (16 hours 30 minutes); in neither year did it fall on Thursday. There is apparently an error in the year Sakkaraj. Vaisakha should be Ashadha.



## APPENDIX H—continued.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
(see also paragraph 35, pages 30—35)—contd.

Page No.	Serial No. in this list.	English Translation of Burmese Text.	Whether verified for current or expired year or not verifiable.	Whether the year of Jupiter's cycle is correct for current or expired year or not correct for either.	Verification and remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
391	220	On Wednesday, the 6th waning of Tagu, 801 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Nil	In A.D. 1439-40 (Current Sakkaraj 801) Chaitra bahula 6 fell on Sunday 5th April '45 (10 hours 45 minutes) and in the following year on Friday 25th March, '00 (0 hour 0 minute); in neither year did it fall on a Wednesday.
392	221	On Friday, the 3rd waning of Wagaung, 801 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1439-40 (Current Sakkaraj 801) Sravana bahula 3 fell on Tuesday 28th July, '91 (21 hours 50 minutes) and in the following year (when there were two Sravanas) on Sunday 17th July, '63 (15 hours 10 minutes) and on Monday 15th August, '94 (22 hours 30 minutes); in no case did it fall on Friday.
393	222	On Friday, the 8th waxing of Wazo, 802 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1440-41 (Current Sakkaraj 802) Ashadha sukla 8 fell on Wednesday 8th January, '26 (6 hours 15 minutes) and in the following year on Monday 26th June, '92 (22 hours 0 minute); in neither case did it fall on Friday.
	223	On Monday, the 4th waning of Wazo, 801 Sakkaraj.	Current year	Nil	In A.D. 1439-40 (Current Sakkaraj 801) Ashada bahula 4 began on Monday 29th June at '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) and ended at '52 next day (12 hours 30 minutes).

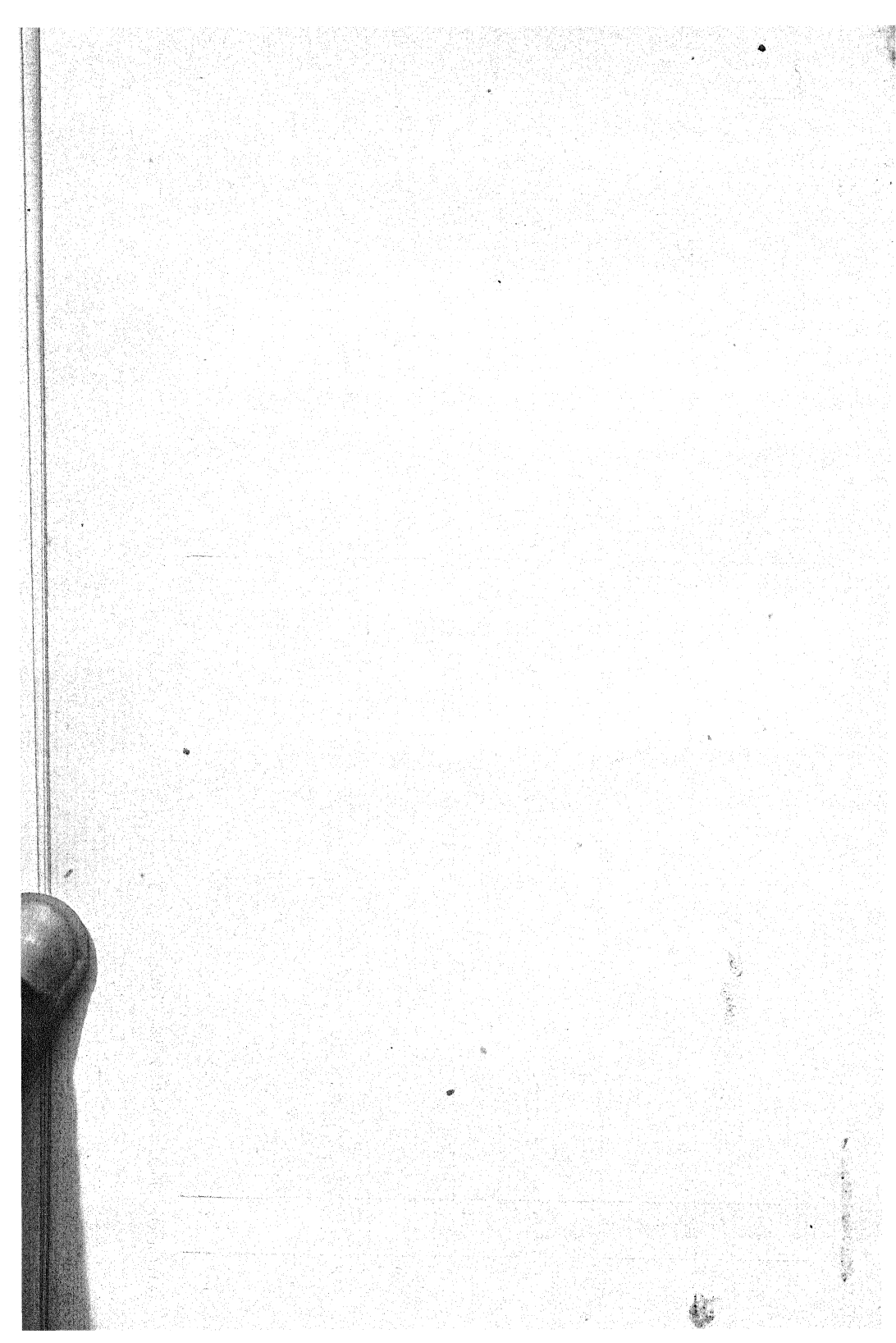
396	224	On Thursday, the 1st waxing of Kason of the Vaisakha year, 808 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Current	...	In A.D. 1445-46 (Current Sakkaraj 807) Pausa sukla 1 was Tuesday, 30th November; in the following year it Monday 19th December: in neither case was it Thursday.
399	225	On Thursday, the 1st waning of Kason of the Vaisakha year, 808 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	...	In A.D. 1446-47 (Current Sakkaraj 808) Adhika Ashadha Vaisakha bahula 1 was Tuesday 12th April, Nija Vaisakha bahula 1 was Wednesday 11th May, in the following year Vaisakha bahula 1 was Monday 1st May; none of these days was Thursday.
401	226	On Friday, the 6th waning of Pyatho of the Margasira year, 812 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the religion 23.	Do.	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1450-51 (Current Sakkaraj 812) Pausa bahula 6 was Thursday 24th December; in the following year Wednesday 12th January A.D. 1452; in neither year was it Friday. Margasira should be Bhadrakpada.
403	227	On Thursday, the 5th waxing of Wazo, 820 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1458-59 (Current Sakkaraj 820) Ashadha sukla 5 began on Thursday 15th June, at '26 (6 hours 15 minutes) and ended next day at '31 (7 hours 30 minutes).
406	228	On Friday, the 14th waxing of Tagu of the Margasira year, 821 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Neither	...	In A.D. 1460-61 (Expired Sakkaraj 821) Chaitra sukla 14 fell on Friday 14th April, ending at '37 (20 hours 50 minutes) of the day.
414	229	On Thursday, the 11th waxing of Tabauing, 846 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1484-85 (Current Sakkaraj 846) Phalguna sukla 11 began on Thursday 24th February A.D. 1485 at '36 (8 hours 40 minutes) and ended at '35 (8 hours 25 minutes) next day.
416	230	On Saturday, the 3rd waxing of Nayon, 851 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1489-90 (Current Sakkaraj 851) Jyeshtha sukla 3 began on Saturday 2nd May at '83 (20 hours 0 minute) and ended next day at '82 (19 hours 40 minutes).
416	231	On Wednesday, the full-moon of Pyatho, 853 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Nil	...	In A.D. 1491-92 (Current Sakkaraj 853) Pausa sukla 15 began on Wednesday 14th December at '87 (20 hours 50 minutes) and ended next day at '94 (22 hours 30 minutes).

## APPENDIX H—concluded.

*A List of Dates in the Burmese Common Era found in the "Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya in Upper Burma"*  
(see also paragraph 35, pages 30—35)—concl'd.

Page No.	Serial No. in this list.	English Translation of Burmese Text.	Whether verified for current or expired year or not verifiable.	Whether the year of Jupiter's cycle is correct for current or expired year or not correct for either.	Verification and remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
418	232	On Sunday, the 14th waxing of Tagn, 846 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	Nil	In A.D. 1494-95 (Current Sakkaraj 856) Chaitra sukla 14 fell on Thursday 20th March, '91 (21 hours 50 minutes), in the following year Wednesday 8th April, '66 (15 hours 50 minutes); in neither year was it Sunday.
419	233	On Thursday, the 13th waxing of Wazo, 856 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1494-95 (Current Sakkaraj 856) Ashadha sukla 13 fell on Monday 16th June; in the following year on Sunday; in neither case was it Thursday.
427	234	On Sunday, the 1st waning of Thadingyt of the Chaitra year, 871 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Neither	In A.D. 1509-10 (Current Sakkaraj 871) Asvina bahula 1 fell on Saturday 29th September, '23 (5 hours 30 minutes) and in the following year on Wednesday 18th September at '74 (17 hours 45 minutes); in neither case was it Sunday. Chaitra should be Sravana.
428	235	On Monday, the 4th waxing of Ta-baung, 872 Sakkaraj.	Do.	Nil	In A.D. 1510-11 (Current Sakkaraj 878) Phalgun sukla 4 fell on Sunday 2nd February A.D. 1511, '05 (1 hour 15 minutes); in the following year on Saturday 21st February 1512 A.D., '14 (3 hours 20 minutes); in neither case was it Monday.

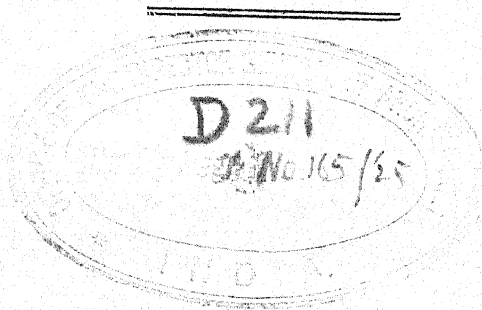
430	236	On Tuesday, the 3rd waxing of Thadingyut of the Magha year, 891 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	..	Neither	..	In A.D. 1529-30 (Current Sakkaraj 891) Asvina sukla 3 fell on Sunday 5th September and following year on Saturday 24th September; in neither case on Tuesday. Magha should be Phalguna.
430	237	On Wednesday, the 10th waxing of Nadaw of the Asvina year, 991 Sakkaraj.	Do.	...	Do.	..	In 1629-30 (Sakkaraj 991 Current) Margasira sukla 10 was Sunday 15th November and in the following Saturday 4th December; in neither case Wednesday.
434	238	On Thursday, the 4th waxing of Wazo of the short era 102), 900 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the Religion 2082.	Expired year	...	Nil	..	In A.D. 1530-40 (Current Sakkaraj 901) Chaitra sukla 9 began on Thursday 27th March at '47 (11 hours 20 minutes) and ended at '40 (9 hours 35 minutes) next day.
434	239	On Thursday, the 9th waxing of Tagu, 901 Sakkaraj.	Current year	...	Nil	..	In A.D. 1539-40 (Current Sakkaraj 901) Chaitra sukla 9 began on Thursday 27th March at '47 and ended at '40 next day.
435	240	On Wednesday, the 5th waxing of Wazo, 863 Sakkaraj.	Expired year	...	Nil	..	In A.D. 1502-03 (Expired Sakkaraj 863) Ashadha sukla 5 began on Wednesday 8th June at '93 (22 hours 20 minutes) and ended at '98 (23 hours 30 minutes) next day.
443	241	On Thursday, the 9th waning of Thadingyut, 1147 Sakkaraj.	Not verifiable	...	Nil	..	In A.D. 1785 (Current Sakkaraj 1147) Asvina bahula 9 fell on Wednesday 26th October, '62 (14 hours 50 minutes) and in the following year on Sunday 15th October, '91 (21 hours 50 minutes); in neither year on Thursday.
450	242	On Monday, the 7th waning of Nadaw of the Chaitra year, 1145 Sakkaraj, which corresponds with the year of the Religion 2327.	Current year	...	Neither	..	In A.D. 1783-84 (Current Sakkaraj 1145) Margasira bahula 7 began on Monday 15th December at '19 (4 hours 30 minutes) and ended at '25 (6 hours 0 minute) next day.





Report  
OF THE  
Superintendent, Archæological  
Survey, Burma

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1925



Rangoon : Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma

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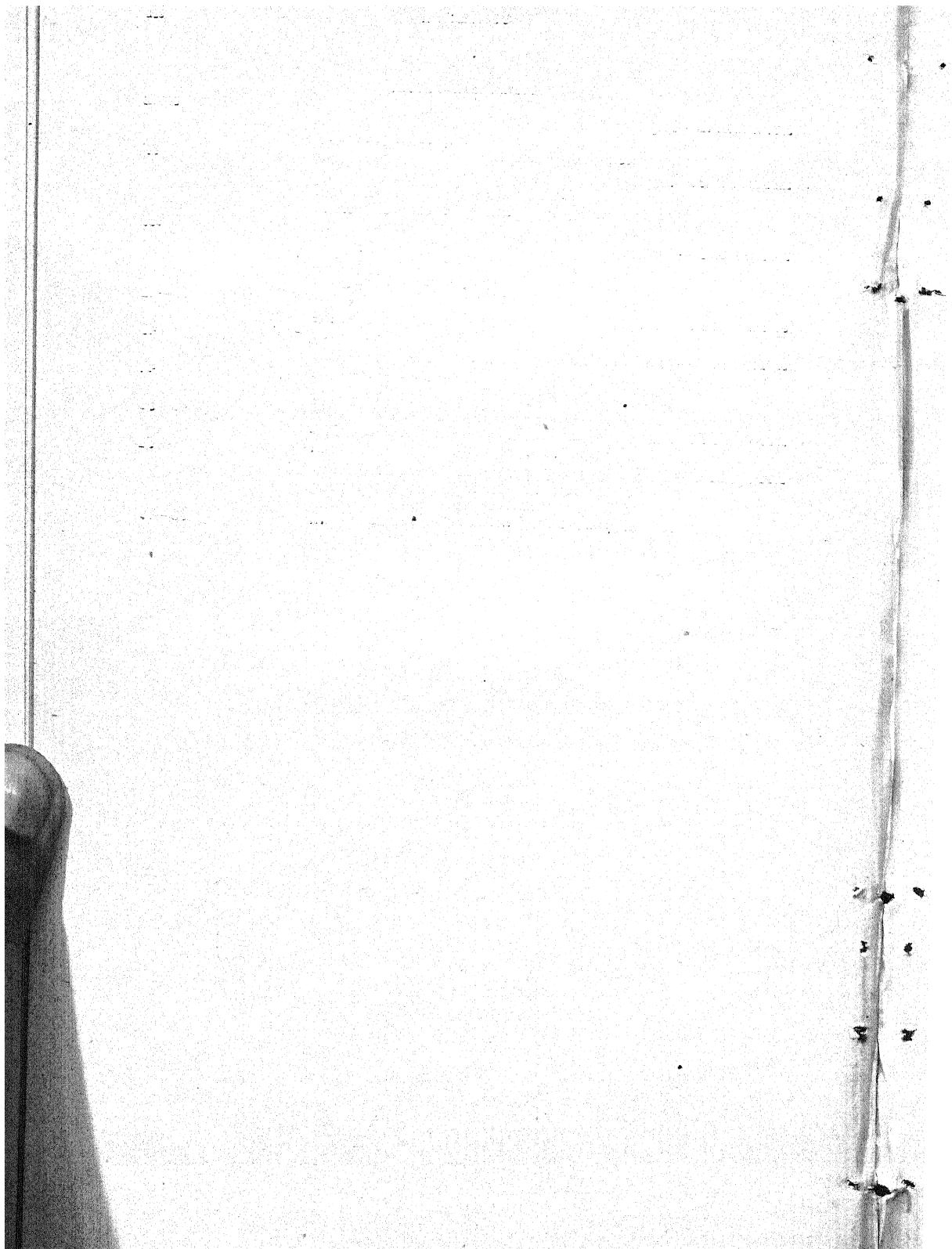
Figure 2.—A terra-cotta plaque in fragments depicting a pony with a rider, unearthed at a mound near Kimmungyon Village, Hmawza. At the end of the text.

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GOVERNMENT OF BURMA  
Finance and Revenue Department.

[MISCELLANEOUS.]

---

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Finance and Revenue Department,—No. 179J25, dated the 6th August 1925.

READ—

Report of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1925.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council orders that the Report be published.

By order of the Governor-in-Council.

W. BOOTH-GRAVELY,  
*Secretary to the Government of Burma,  
Finance and Revenue Department.*



# Report

OF THE

## Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1925.

---

### FIRST PART.

#### SECTION I.

*Office Work, giving details of Programme carried out and of Programme proposed for the ensuing year.*

1. The programme for the year under report consisted of the following item :—The continuation of the compilation of a monograph on the 550 terra-cotta plaques with *Jataka* scenes from the Petleik Pagoda, Pagan. The letterpress of this item of work is completed, and is now being revised and made ready for the press ; it is hoped it may be issued during the next official year if sufficient funds can be found for the cost, which will be rather heavy, of reproducing the numerous plates which illustrate it.

Besides the above, the following works, which are not included in the programme above-mentioned, were undertaken and completed during the year under report :—

(1) The writing of the letterpress for an Archæological Memoir (No. 27) entitled "Pageant of King Mindon," containing fifteen plates illustrating the pageant of King Mindon leaving his palace at Mandalay to go to the Kyauktawgyi pagoda near the Mandalay Hill on the 16th of May 1865. This work contains fifteen plates in illustration of the text ; it is now being struck off in the Government of India Press, Calcutta.

(2) The Epigraphia Birmanica, Volume III, Part II, containing the Kalyani Inscriptions by Mr. C. O. Blagden is in the press and about to be issued.

2. As a programme for the year 1925-26, the Local Government has sanctioned the following items :—

(1) The revision of the letterpress of the monograph on the 550 terra-cotta plaques with *Jātaka* scenes from the Petleik Pagoda, Pagan ; and

(2) The compilation of the history of architecture at Pagan, which will consist of a series of monographs on the principal temples.

## SECTION II.

*Tours and Inspection of Buildings and Sites.*

3. The following statement shows the time spent on each tour and the places visited by the Superintendent and the Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan :—

Date.	Object of journey.	Number of days.
1924.	<i>Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.</i>	
20th to 24th November	To inspect the archaeological buildings at Sagāing and Tada-U.	5
11th to 17th December	To inspect the archaeological buildings at Pagan	7
1925.		
11th January to 4th February.	To examine the terra-cotta plaques with <i>Jātaka</i> scenes ornamenting the temples at Pagan.	25
14th February to 22nd March.	To conduct excavations and inspect archaeological sites and buildings at Hmawza in the Prome District.	37
	Total ...	74
1924.	<i>Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan.</i>	
29th May to 3rd June	To inspect historical sites and monuments in the Akyab District.	6
12th to 14th October 18th to 20th October.	To inspect ancient monuments in the Akyab District and to search for historical records.	6
19th to 21st December 24th to 31st December.	To inspect historical sites and monuments in the Akyab District.	11
	Total ...	23

## SECTION III.

*Recommendations made during the year for Conservation or Excavation.*

4. In paragraph 7 at page 5 of the Annual Report of this Department for the year ending 31st March 1919, a reference is made to the appointment of two trustees to certain monasteries in Mandalay, with a Government subsidy of Rs. 1,000 a year made to the trustees for the maintenance of the buildings, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, being obtained to any repairs being carried out. Withdrawal of Government contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the maintenance of some monasteries in Mandalay.

As these buildings are of wood and tenanted and therefore in constant risk of being burned down, the Government of India now consider that they will not be justified in maintaining them out of Imperial revenues, and they have accordingly discontinued, with effect from the 1st April 1924, their annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the maintenance of these buildings, which have in consequence been removed from the list of protected monuments in Burma (*vide* Schedule in paragraph 15; section IV of this report). It was, however, suggested that these monasteries might be maintained out of Provincial revenues should the Local Government think it necessary; to discuss this matter a conference was held at Mandalay on the 30th of August 1924; it was then decided that the number of trustees should be increased to five and that arrangements for the maintenance and repairs to the buildings should be left entirely to them, reference to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, being merely discretionary. The Local Government, however, considers that it is no longer concerned with the maintenance of the buildings and does not, therefore, propose to contribute in future towards the conservation of the said monasteries. The Governor in Council sanctioned a final grant of Rs. 1,000 during the year 1924-25. The trustees should in future endeavour to maintain these buildings by means of public subscriptions.

5. In paragraph 6 at page 4 of my last Annual Report, reference is made to a proposal for transferring the eleven (nine Pagoda and two Museum) Durwans from the control of Civil Officers to that of the Public Works Department Officers, and for revising their pay from Rs. 12 (the pay of each of the ten Durwans) and Rs. 15 (the pay of the senior Museum Durwan) to a uniform scale of Rs. 15 rising by annual increments of annas 8 to Rs. 18 per mensem. The Local Government has sanctioned the proposed transfer of these Durwans, who have been taken over from the Civil Officers by the Public Works Department on the 18th August 1924. But the Local Government sanctioned the fixing, with Transfer of control over the Pagoda and Museum Durwans at Pagan, and the revision of their pay.



effect from the 1st August 1924, of the pay of Pagoda and Museum Durwans at Pagan, not at Rs. 15— $\frac{1}{2}$ —18 as was first proposed, but at Rs. 14— $\frac{1}{4}$ —17 plus a good conduct allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem to men who have completed not less than five years' good service on Rs. 17 maximum. The good conduct allowance is to be sanctioned by the Local Government in each case, and is to be given to men whose service has been consistently satisfactory ; it is to be withdrawn if the recipient becomes slack and inefficient.

6. As pointed out in paragraph 13 at page 9 of my Annual Report for last year, some of the intermediate *pyatthats* on the walls of Fort Dufferin at Mandalay are in urgent need of repairs if they are to last any length of time. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 48,820 will be required for these repairs to be carried out, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 has now been provided for the purpose in the proposed budget for the year 1925-26, as the first instalment (see item No. 27 in the statement given in paragraph 18 of this report).

7. The Watch Tower and Okkyaung at Ava are also in need of urgent repairs. The necessary special repairs to these monuments are estimated to cost Rs. 618 which has now been included in the proposed conservation budget for 1925-26 (*vide* item No. 28 in the statement given in paragraph 18 of this report).

8. The Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi temple and King Bodawpaya's tomb are likewise in need of urgent repairs. An estimate has been prepared providing for repairs to put the Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi in a good state of preservation, amounting to Rs. 3,842 ; and a sum of Rs. 320 is necessary for the repairs to Bagyidaw's tomb. These two amounts have been included in the budget for 1925-26.

9. There are four pagodas in the Tagaung Township, namely, Mosudaung pagoda at Maingdaing, the Paung-daw-U pagoda at Myadaung, the Zina-aunggya Shwebontha and the Shwezigôn pagodas at Tagaung. These pagodas do not present any particular architectural or historical features justifying any yearly expenditure for their maintenance. Rs. 240 was yearly funded for these four buildings and the amount made over to the trustees for the necessary weeding and minor repairs ; however, from information elicited by an enquiry made by this office, it does not appear that the work was regularly and carefully carried out. Under the circumstances the best course was to do away with the annual Government subsidy. Accordingly, I have omitted this item of expenditure from the budget proposed for 1925-26.

10. There are three pagodas at Hmawza protected by Government. The monuments at Hmawza (old Promé). The wooden fence around the Lemyethna was in a somewhat bad state, and has been repaired. A rather big tree had rapidly grown near the top of the Bawbawgyi; it was cut down and other plants on the building uprooted. Repairs were also carried out at the Bêbê pagoda.

11. At page 8 of my last Annual Report, paragraph 11, reference is made to the decision of the Government of India to place the gardens outside the Palace platform under the control of the Archæological Department, which has in its charge the garden on the Palace platform. During the year under Report, at the instance of Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archæology, who considers that the outer gardens are immaterial to the preservation of the Palace buildings and that their maintenance should, as heretofore, remain under the care of the Cantonment authorities, the Government of India, after duly reconsidering the case, have now decided that, as those outer gardens do not form an integral part of the Palace complex: and as, in consequence, their maintenance by this Department is unnecessary, the area comprising these gardens shall revert to the management of the Cantonment authorities at Mandalay. As a result of this decision of the Government, the Mandalay Palace Gardens Committee, constituted in 1919, and consisting of eight members (*vide* paragraph 8, page 5 of Annual Report for 1919) to supervise the laying out and the improvements to the gardens, outer and inner, was found too large for the supervision of the inner garden, that is the one on the Palace platform. The Local Government have therefore abolished the above mentioned Committee; as a substitute, they accepted the suggestion of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, that the garden on the Palace platform should be managed in future by a committee of three:—

- (i) Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma.
- (ii) The Executive Engineer, Buildings and Roads, Mandalay Division.
- (iii) Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Maymyo.

12. One Maung Htat, a merchant, and several elders of Sinwin Quarter, Pagan, applied for permission to gild the *sun-gôk* (or three-cornered part of a pagoda between the *sikbara* or tower and the *amlaka*) of the Mahabodi temple at Pagan, and also the *hlis* and floral ornaments crowning the subsidiary small shrines at the top corners of the basements. Permission was granted on the following conditions:—(i) the elders should not do any repairs whatsoever to the building besides gilding the parts mentioned above; (ii) no whitewash should be applied to any part of the temple; (iii) all traces of scaffolding should be removed immediately after the work is over.

13. U Adissa, a *pôngyi* of Nyaungbinwin village, Tatkon Railway-Station, Yamethin District, applied to the Deputy Commissioner, Toungoo, for permission to collect subscriptions for the purpose of repairing the Sigôngyi pagoda in Danyawaddy Circle. The Deputy Commissioner referred to this office for advice in the matter as this pagoda is a protected monument. The reply given was that no permission could be given for such repairs, which are usually badly carried out, lest all traces of the antiquity of the building should be obliterated under the promiscuous application of mortar and by the love of everything new and modern of the Buddhist public in the way of so-called architecture.

## SECTION IV.

*Progress made in the preparation of the Provincial List of Ancient Monuments.*

14. Under the provisions of section 3 (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to declare the monuments described in the schedule given below as "protected Monuments" within the meaning of the said Act (*vide* Government of Burma, Revenue Department Notifications No. 91, dated the 2nd July 1924, No. 123, dated the 27th August 1924, No. 22, dated the 17th January 1925 and No. 55, dated the 26th March 1925).

*Schedule.*

Serial No.	Name or description of Monument.	Situating in the		
		District.	Township.	Town or Village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Inscription shed near the Tupayôn Pagoda.	Sagaing ...	Sagaing ...	Sagaing.
2	Inscription shed in the Court House Compound at Shwebo.	Shwebo ...	Shwebo ...	Shwebo.
3	Andaw Pagoda ...	Akyab ...	Mrohaung	Mrohaung.
4	Dukkanthein Temple ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
5	Ratanabon Pagoda ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.
6	Shitthaung Pagoda ...	Myingyan	Pagan ...	Nyaung-U.
7	Thetkyamuni Pagoda ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
8	Kondawgyi Pagoda ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.

## Schedule—concl'd.

Serial No.	Name or description of Monument.	Situat'd in the		
		District.	Township.	Town or Village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
9	Pebingyaung Pagoda ...	Myingyan	Pagan ...	Pagan.
10	Shinbinthalyaung or the Recumbent Image of the Buddha within the precincts of the Shwesandaw Pagoda.	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
11	Patothamya Temple ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
12	Thandawgya Image ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
13	Kubyaukkyi Temple ...	Do.	Do. ...	Myinpagan.
14	Abeyadana Temple ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
15	Payathonzu Temple ...	Do.	Do. ...	Minnanthu.
16	Thambula Temple ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.
17	Nandamanya Temple ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.

15. His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to remove the monuments described in the schedule given below from the list of "Protected Monuments" within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904 (VII of 1904) (*vide* Government of Burma' Revenue Department Notifications Nos. 56, 57 and 58, dated the 10th June 1924).

## Schedule.

Serial No.	Name or description of Monument.	Situat'd in the		
		District.	Township.	Town or Village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Shwenandaw Kyaung ...	Mandalay	Mandalay	Mandalay.
2	Thudama Kyaung ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	Salin Monastery ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Myadaung Kyaung or Queen's Monastery.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Sangyaung (two buildings) ...	Do.	Amarapura	Amarapura.
6	Sangyaung Monastery ...	Do.	Mandalay	Mandalay.
7	Sandamani Pagoda ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Taiktaw Monastery ...	Do.	Do.	Do.

## SECTION V.

*Accounts of Detailed Surveys and Excavations.*

16. During the year under report the Government of India allotted to Burma a sum of Rs. 750 for excavation work. Among the historical places in this province Hmawza abounds with mounds marking the sites of ancient structures. These mounds, if subjected to the spade, would, it was hoped, yield some interesting finds, and accordingly excavations were undertaken at several of them during the cold season. A detailed account of these excavations is given lower down.

## SECTION VI.

*Accounts of Conservation Works proposed, carried out or in progress and of expenditure incurred on them.*

17. The following is the sanctioned programme of Archæological works for 1924-25 :—

Sanctioned programme of archæological works for 1924-25.

	Rs.
(1) Wages of Caretaker and necessary repairs to the old Portuguese Church at Syriam ... ..	240
(2) Annual repairs to the Palace Buildings at Mandalay ... ..	4,000
(3) Wages of Durwans looking after the Palace at Mandalay (undertaken departmentally) ... ..	3,000
(4) Annual repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls at Mandalay ... ..	4,000
(5) Annual repairs to Tawyagyaung Pagoda at Mandalay ... ..	100
(6) Annual repairs to Royal tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura ... ..	300
	(-160)
(7) Annual repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda at Amarapura ... ..	400
	(-350)
(8) Annual repairs to Pangon and Shwedaik at Amarapura ... ..	100
(9) Clearing jungle around pagodas in the Kyaukse District ... ..	180
(10) Clearing jungle around pagodas at Tagaung in the Katha District ... ..	240
(11) Annual repairs to Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing ... ..	135
	(+43)
(12) Annual repairs to the inscription shed at Sagaing ... ..	70
	(-43)
(13) Annual repairs to Okkyauing at Ava ... ..	350
(14) Annual repairs to Tazaung and Bell at Mingun ... ..	150
	(+6)
(15) Annual repairs to Sinbyume Pagoda at Mingun ... ..	240

	Rs.
(16) Annual repairs to Pondawpaya at Mingun ...	50
	(-6)
(17) Annual repairs to Alaungpaya's tomb at Shwebo ...	150
	(-125)
(18) Annual repairs to shed over the Inscription stone in Court House compound at Shwebo ...	50
	(-39)
(19) Wages of Durwans for looking after pagodas at Pagan ...	2,172
	(-400)
(20) Maintenance of pagodas at Pagan ...	3,500
(21) Annual repairs to Archæological buildings at Hmawza in the Prome District ...	300
(22) Annual repairs to Pali stone shed and old buoy at Pegu ...	40
(23) Special repairs to Tilominlo Pagoda at Pagan ...	3,000
	(-130)
(24) Additions and alterations to Sulamani Pagoda at Pagan ...	1,000
	(-123)
(25) Construction of Gardens on the Palace platform, Mandalay ...	13,850
(26) Government contribution towards repairs to the Shitthaung temple at Mrohaung undertaken by the Trustees (executed departmentally) ...	2,500
(27) Special repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls at Mandalay ...	4,000
(28) Constructing a temporary shed over the inscription stones at Pegu ...	1,125
	(+16)
(29) Special repairs to Dhammayazika Pagoda at Pagan ...	8,000
	(+1,500)
	(+130)
(30) Excavation charges at Hmawza in the Prome District (executed departmentally) ..	750
(31) Special repairs to Bodawpaya's tomb at Amarapura ...	(+510)
(32) Constructing an American wire fencing round the inscription shed at Sagaing ...	(+584)
Total ...	53,992
	(+1,413)
<i>Add 23 per cent. Public Works Department agency charges on Rs. 47,742 i.e., Rs. 53,992 (+1,413) —Rs. 6,250, items Nos. 3, 26 and 30 above undertaken departmentally, being the cost of works undertaken through the Agency of the Public Works Department</i>	
	10,981
	(+325)
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,973
	(+1,738)

18. The following are works proposed to be carried out during the Programme of works year 1925-26 :—  
proposed for 1925-26.

	Rs.
(1) Wages of Caretaker and annual repairs to the old Portuguese Church at Syriam ...	240
(2) Annual repairs to the Palace Buildings at Mandalay ...	3,000

	Rs.
(3) Wages of Durwans looking after the Palace at Mandalay (to be executed departmentally) ... ..	3,000
(4) Annual Repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls at Mandalay	4,000
(5) Annual repairs to Tawyagyaung Pagoda at Mandalay ...	100
(6) Annual repairs to the Royal tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura ... ..	300
(7) Wages of Caretaker to the Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda at Amarapura ... ..	168
(8) Annual repairs to Pangôn and Shwedaik at Amarapura	100
(9) Wages of Caretaker to Royal tombs and remains of Bodawpaya's Palace at Amarapura ... ..	168
(10) Clearing jungles around pagodas in the Kyaukse District ... ..	180
(11) Annual repairs to Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing ...	135
(12) Annual repairs to the Inscription Shed at Sagaing ...	70
(13) Wages of Caretaker to the Tupayon Pagoda and Inscription Shed at Sagaing ... ..	168
(14) Annual repairs to Okkyaung at Ava ... ..	350
(15) Annual repairs to Tazaung and Bell at Mingun ...	150
(16) Annual repairs to Sinbyume Pagoda at Mingun ...	240
(17) Annual repairs to Pondawpaya at Mingun ...	50
(18) Annual repairs to Alaungpaya's Tomb at Shwebo ...	50
(19) Annual repairs to shed over the Inscription Stone in the Court House compound at Shwebo ... ..	50
(20) Wages of Durwans for looking after Pagodas at Pagan	1,800
(21) Maintenance of pagodas at Pagan ... ..	3,000
(22) Annual repairs to Archæological buildings at Hmawza	300
(23) Annual repairs to Pali Stone Shed and an old buoy at Pegu	40
(24) Special repairs to Dhammayazika Pagoda at Pagan ...	12,000
(25) Construction of Gardens on the Palace Platform and special repairs to the Palace buildings at Mandalay ...	16,000
(26) Government contribution towards repairs to Shitthaung Temple, etc., at Mrohaung to be undertaken by the Trustees (to be executed departmentally through the agency of the Trustees) ... ..	2,500
(27) Special repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls at Mandalay	6,000
(28) Special repairs to Okkyaung and Watch Tower at Ava	618
(29) Special repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda at Amarapura ... ..	3,842
(30) Special repairs to Bagyidaw's Tomb at Amarapura ...	320
(31) Excavation charges (to be executed departmentally) ...	1,000

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Total ... 59,939

Add 23 per cent. Public Works Department agency charges on Rs. 53,439 (*i.e.* Rs. 59,939—Rs. 6,500, items Nos. 3, 26 and 31 mentioned above) being the cost of works to be undertaken through the agency of Public Works Department ... ..

12,291

Reserve fund for unforeseen charges ... ..

2,470

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GRAND TOTAL ... 74,700

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The above sum of Rs. 59,939 includes Rs. 17,659 for annual charges for maintenance of works which have been restored or preserved, Rs. 30,500 for incomplete works in progress on the 31st March 1925, and Rs. 11,780 for new works proposed for execution during the year 1925-26.

The Director-General of Archæology in India has sanctioned an advance allotment of Rs. 23,000 to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Finance and Revenue Department, to cover expenditure on special repairs and maintenance charges of ancient monuments in Burma, which are to be undertaken through the agency of the Public Works Department, and Rs. 1,000 to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, to cover expenditure on special repairs and maintenance charges of ancient monuments in Burma to be undertaken departmentally. These sums are debitable to the grant which will be sanctioned by the Government of India for conservation works in Burma, during the year 1925-26.

## SECTION VII.

### *Notices of the Subordinates and their Work and of the changes in Personnel.*

19. It is difficult to write yearly of one's appreciation of a man without repeating oneself ; it will be sufficient to say that, as heretofore, Maung Mya, my Archæological Assistant's devotion and services are most highly appreciated<sup>1</sup>. Maung Ngwe Zin, Architectural Surveyor, has given great satisfaction by his steady, hard work and intelligent help.

Death has visited my small staff rather startlingly, and taken two good men away in just a little over two months. My photographer, Maung Po Oh, died suddenly at the end of January 1924, and Maung Gale my first clerk at the beginning of April 1925. Both were of long standing in this office and had rendered good and steadfast services. Maung Yin, Maung Po Oh's Assistant, was promoted to the latter's post and a new man, Maung Ba Tin, called in to take Maung Yin's place. Maung Gyi, second clerk, was appointed to the post left vacant by Maung Gale, and a new man, Maung Chit, called in to fill that of Maung Gyi.

20. As in former years, my thanks and high appreciation are due to Honorary Arch- Maung San Shwe Bu for his energy and the work æological Officer done in Arakan. for Arakan.

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<sup>1</sup> Orders from the Government of India to the effect that Maung Mya had been appointed Assistant Superintendent, were received after the above had been sent to press.



## SECOND PART.

## SECTION I.

*Full Account of work of Restoration and Preservation of Important Buildings and Sites, of Excavations and Fresh Discoveries.*

21. The programme of conservation works for the year under report provided for the continuation of the special repairs to the Sulamani and Tilominlo temples and the commencement of the special repairs to the Dhammayazika Pagoda at Pagan. As already mentioned in paragraph 23 at page 15 of my last Annual Report, the special repairs to the Sulamani and Tilominlo temples were started in 1920-21, and the only work that remained on the 31st March 1924 to be done to the Sulamani was the drainage of the compound and that to the Tilominlo was the putting in proper repair of the west and half the south outer enclosure walls and portions of the gateways. These works were resumed and completed during the year under report. The compounds of both these temples have also been cleared of all *débris* and rubbish, and pathways laid out for visitors to the temples to go about them. The total expenditure on the Sulamani comes to Rs. 14,255 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,748 and that on the Tilominlo Rs. 40,483 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 45,707.

The work at the Dhammayazika Pagoda during the year under report consisted in putting in good repair the main shrine from the bell-shaped dome right up to the *Khayathi* or *amlaka* and one of the staircases. This work has been completed. The terraces supporting the dome will be taken in hand next official year. In removing the *débris* a small wooden image of Buddha was found among them. It has now been placed in the Museum at Pagan. The expenditure incurred on the work done at the Dhammayazika Pagoda during the year is given in Appendix C to this report.

Besides the special works mentioned above, annual repairs were as usual undertaken to such of the protected monuments at Pagan as were in need of them. The names of these monuments with the sums spent on their repairs are given in Appendix C to this report.

22. The Palace at Mandalay has had its usual annual overhaul and earth-oiling. The Pakhangyi stone floor of the East and West Throne rooms, which had sunk in several places, was relaid over a 4½ inches lime concrete. The underground portions of many of the posts in the Glass Palace and Royal Pages room, which were found to be completely decayed, have been renewed. Patching with plaster and whitewashing was done to the walls of the Palace platform,

Conservation of  
the Palace and  
*Pyatthats* on Fort  
Walls, Mandalay.

and necessary petty repairs were also undertaken to the walls and roofs of several buildings. Besides these annual repairs, special works were also undertaken to the Palace which consisted in providing Pakhangyi stone floor around the Glass Palace, Chief Queen Palace and Central Palace, and in making two pucca drains on the north and south sides of the Glass Palace. As regards the garden on the Palace platform, the arrangement of water supply for the lawns and shrubberies by the newly installed motor pump is reported to have been found quite satisfactory.

The *Pyatthats* on the Fort Walls have also received the attention due to them. The wood carvings of several *Pyatthats* that were found broken have been renewed, and those *Pyatthats* that were out of plumb have been straightened. The roofs of all the *Pyatthats* were earth-oiled, the vegetation around them was cleared, the ground levelled and proper drainage provided. These constitute the annual repairs to the *Pyatthats*; the special repair works consisted in providing concrete footings to the wooden posts of *Pyatthats* Nos. 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30, the underground portions of which were found to be rotten, in renewing the roof timbers of *Pyatthat* No. 30 at the north-west corner and in providing cross bracings to *Pyatthats* Nos. 12, 24, 36, and 48 over the four main gates.

23. In paragraph 11 at page 5 of my Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1921, a reference is made to the Construction of an American wire fencing round the Inscription Shed at Sagaing. need of an American wire fencing round the inscription shed at Sagaing. But I had not been able to find funds for this work previous to this year. During the latter funds were found and the work was promptly taken in hand. The proposed American wire fencing with re-inforced concrete posts has now been constructed round the said inscription shed. The total expenditure on this work amounts to Rs. 246 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 584 (see Appendix C to this report). The Executive Engineer in charge of this work reports that the great saving effected in this work is due partly to the fall in prices of cement and steel since the time the estimate was originally prepared and partly to the economy in the manufacture of re-inforced concrete posts departmentally.

24. A reference to paragraph 8 at page 4 of my Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1922 will show that there are a number of Talaing Inscription stones which were removed from the jungle around the Shwegugyi and Ajapala temples at Zainganaing near Pegu and placed in the compound of the Shwegugyi monastery at Payathonzu, Pegu, in January 1921, and that since then I had intended to have a shed built over them in order to protect them from the evil effects of the

destructive climate of Lower Burma. To carry out this intention of mine, I could find funds only during the year under report, when the work was taken in hand. The construction of the shed has now been completed at a cost of Rs. 1,141, the estimate for the work being Rs. 1,125 (see Appendix C to this report).

25. The Tomb of King Bodawpaya at Amarapura underwent special repairs during the year. The work consisted in repairing the *Seindaung* (battlements), plastering the circuit wall, wherever necessary, clearing jungle and uprooting plants inside the compound as well as on the body of the monument, closing the holes found in the body of the monument with bricks and plaster, and whitewashing the whole. The expenditure incurred on the work is given in Appendix C to this report.

26. The conservation of the Shitthaung temple at Mrohaung in Arakan was continued during the year with a further contribution of Rs. 2,500 made by the Government of India towards it. The repairs were undertaken by the trustees of the temple themselves from whom a report has been received to the following effect:—The northern entrance of the middle corridor has been repaired; the four walls of the court yard were repaired according to their original design; the holes found in the ceiling of the central dome above the large image have been closed up with cement and sand, and the first main gate of the temple has been put in a state of good repair. These works were started on the 13th March 1925, and the expenditure incurred on them by the end of that month comes to Rs. 503-12 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,996-4 out of the Government contribution. The trustees proposed to spend, during the ensuing year, the latter amount supplemented with whatever amount they may obtain from public subscription on the necessary repairs to the remaining parts of the temple and its appendages.

27. The conservation works at Ava, Mingun and other places in Burma not mentioned above are the annual maintenance works and consisted mainly in jungle clearing and uprooting plants and trees on and around the ancient monuments at each place and in undertaking other necessary minor repairs to them. The expenditure incurred on each building or group of buildings during the year is given in Appendix C to this report.

The thanks of this Department are due to the officers of the Public Works Department for the interest they have taken in the conservation of the monuments in their charge.

28. During the year under report, excavations were continued at Hmawza, Old Prome. I was there for this purpose from the 16th February to the 20th March 1925, and during that period, I excavated at nine different sites. A rough map showing these sites is given in Plate I.

The first site selected was a low mound near the Yahandakan (No. 1 in map, Plate I), which is situated about 350 feet to the south-east of that mound where I dug last year.

A mound near Yahandakan Village. Its extreme length, running east to west, measures 60 feet and its breadth 34 feet, its highest point above the surrounding ground being 5 feet. After clearing the jungle with which it was overgrown, a trench was dug across the centre starting at the eastern end ; trenches were also dug starting from the three other sides, all converging at the centre. On the east, after digging about 3 feet, bricks laid in courses were found a few inches below the surface of the mound ; a gang of workmen was told off to follow the brickwork, which was running north to south ; the foundation of this brickwork, which was found to be a wall, was found to be only about 2 feet below the level of the surrounding ground ; this wall was 1 foot in thickness and running for a distance of 7 feet towards the south, turned abruptly in a western direction. It was apparently part of a brick terrace enclosing the mound and only the foundation of which remained. In the course of uncovering this wall there were found traces of earthen funeral urns with a few nails ; but at the corner was discovered a well preserved urn of the ordinary type, that is, like a common waterpot, with the ashes and charred bones in it intact ; a large nail was found near it.

The brickwork on the south was not so distinct as the one just referred to ; the bricks there were not so well burned ; the wall had consequently collapsed and the bricks had to a large extent crumbled away. On the west a few bricks only were found which probably had formed part of the terrace on this side, but the latter seems to have crumbled away altogether ; there were found, however, two damaged earthenware funeral urns close to one another. Another urn was found intact near the centre of the mound. All these urns were invariably accompanied by bits of iron, such as nails or the blades of daggers. Although the urns discovered were not numerous, all evidences tend to show that this site was a burial mound and that it formed part of a larger cemetery. This conclusion is to a certain extent confirmed by the fact that, in a garden at one end of the Yahandakan village about 700 feet to the north-west of the above mound and 350 feet away from the mound where I dug last year, there were found urns very closely packed forming two or three layers placed one over the other ; again, in a shallow trench measuring 3'  $\times$  15' were found 36 urns in a fair state of preservation, and many others that crumbled at the least touch. A peculiar feature of this burial place is that the urns had been buried just below the surface of the level ground and was unmarked by any traces of bricks or mound, as is usually the case.

The result of the excavations that have been conducted on the site of the ancient city of Sriksheṭra or Old Prome and of my examination of various spots and mounds during the past years tends to show that a large portion of this old site is covered with funeral mounds ; many urns have been and will still be probably found ; but there are also many other spots which may yield more interesting finds.

29. The people once inhabiting Old Prome, from the king downward, burned their dead and buried the ashes placed in earthen, stone or metallic urns, either in family vaults, lonely graves or cemeteries ; sometimes around the base of a pagoda or inside it ; there was always some iron object as nail, knife or dagger buried with the ashes. Short epitaphs, giving a few particulars regarding the deceased, are also engraved around the urns of important personages. Generally, the urn was embedded in a layer of white pebbles, or a layer of such pebbles was spread over it before it was covered up with earth.

Burial customs  
of the Pyu who  
once inhabited  
Prome.

30. The next site selected for excavation was a mound in a field near Kimmungyon village which is situated close to the old city wall (No. 3 in map, Plate I). Tradition has nothing to say with regard to its history and the people are quite ignorant as to its antiquity. They were, however, led by treasure-hunters to believe that it contained a large hoard of treasure and were anxious, for this reason, that it should be dug into.

A mound near  
Kimmungyon  
Village.

The mound was about 150 feet north to south by 75 feet east to west at the base, its height being about 14 feet. It was covered with broken bricks of very large size ; on a spot close to it on the east, there were found, in 1920, many heads of different animals modelled in terra-cotta ; on the top of the old city wall near which the mound is situated there were found big fragments of stone which were what remained of large Buddha images which from the technique of some well preserved parts appear to belong to the 9th—11th centuries. Again, on each side of the old city-gate close to the above, were found two fragments of a stone image which, from the distended abdomen, probably represented Jambhala ; these fragments also belonged to a period anterior to the XIth century A.D. The villagers also stated that some old symbolical coins had been found near the same site, but I have been unable to trace their whereabouts. All these facts led me to think that the mound was of some antiquity and that an excavation there might yield some valuable finds.

A shaft measuring 10 feet square was sunk from the top. For a depth of about 8 feet from the top bricks were found in layers, and intermixed with them were found terra-cotta votive tablets bearing effigies of the Buddha, a list of which is given below. The tablets themselves are of the ordinary type commonly found at Hmawza, but I

should like to make a mention of the special features of the figures represented on them, which have never been properly noticed before. As fig. 1, plate II, is given a photograph of one of these tablets. The central figure, Buddha, is seated in the *bhumisparśa mudra* with the left hand holding an alms bowl on its palm and placed in the lap and the right hand falling over the right knee with the fingers pointing towards the earth. The legs do not cross in the proper sense of the term and in the orthodox fashion but one is just placed over the other, *i.e.* the right leg is placed over the left whereby only the sole of the right foot is made visible<sup>1</sup>. The other feature is the shape of the stupas flanking the Buddha. Each is bulbous in shape or in the shape of a lotus bud. There has not yet been found any structural evidence of it now existing at Hmawza or in its neighbourhood, but some examples of it are found at Pagan. On the other hand it is interesting to note that such tablets do not exist at Pagan, and there is strong evidence to show that they were made at Hmawza. Consequently, it is quite possible that structural examples of that miniature stupa once existed at Hmawza, and that those now existing at Pagan were merely replicas of them. In the same shaft were found also fragments of terra-cotta tablets each bearing a standing figure wearing a *makuta* and having four hands with something held in each. But the figures are so much defaced that it is difficult to distinguish the objects in the hands, and therefore the figures themselves cannot be identified.

Trenches were dug also around the sides of the mound, and traces of square terraces enclosed within retaining walls were found on all sides. Altogether there were three terraces receding towards the top, the lowest being nearly 60 feet in length on one side, and the topmost or the third terrace 22 feet in length. Traces of an only staircase were found on the west side, that is on the side close to the old city wall. In the middle of the third terrace on the east side there was found a terra-cotta plaque in fragments depicting a pony with a rider. The rider is almost nude with only a loin-cloth and a sash passing round his body across his right shoulder. He wears a large pair of ear-rings and a head-dress like a broad and high cap and there is a halo at the back round the head. He is holding in his right hand the reins which form into a loop at the end, and is brandishing with the other hand an object which looks like a sword. He is striding across the pony's back with the leg—which is visible—tugged up with no trace of a saddle or a stirrup. Besides the sash and loin-cloth mentioned above, the rider appears to be wearing across the right shoulder and chest a very thin cloth which hangs loose

<sup>1</sup> This feature is common to the seated images of Buddha found in Southern India, Ceylon and Cambodia. The images of Buddha of the Mahamuni type in Arakan are also seated in the same posture, but those at Pagan are seated in the orthodox fashion, *i.e.*, with the legs crossed showing both soles as in the case of those found in Northern India. It may be added that most of the old images of Buddha that have hitherto been found at Hmawza are seated more or less in the same posture.



and falls into folds at his back, but no trace of that cloth is visible on his body. The pony appears to be treading clouds, and is beautifully delineated. Whom the rider represents it is not easy to ascertain, but from the halo at the back of his head, he either represents a Bodhisattva or a *deva* (fig. 2, plate II). However, our immediate interest is not in the personage whom the rider represents, but in the technique of the plaque. It is quite different from that noticed in the figures at Pagan; and from the mode of its head-dress it may belong to an age earlier than the XIth century A.D., which also fixes the age of the mound in which it was discovered.

The above plaque measures 2 feet 3 inches square with a thickness of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; bricks cut into the shape of a curve were also found, and each measures  $2' 1'' \times 1' \times 3\frac{3}{4}''$ .

31. Excavations were undertaken also at five other mounds: (1) Mound close to the north wall of the Palace site (No. 4 in Map, Plate I), (2) Mound close to the west wall of the Palace site (No. 5 in Map, Plate I), (3) and (4) Mounds near the Shwegyobinyo tank (Nos. 6 and 7 in Map, Plate I), and (5) Mound in a field near the Yahanda gate of the old city wall (No. 8 in Map, Plate I). No traces of any brickwork were found at the mound on the north of the Palace site, but inside a hollow, which probably once formed the relic chamber of a stupa, there were found many terra-cotta tablets bearing effigies of Buddha. The majority of them are in the shape of a banyan leaf, measuring about  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches by about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches. On the obverse Buddha is seated cross-legged in the dharma-chakra mudra on a lotus throne, the back of which is ornamented with the usual lion-brackets. Surrounding the central figure round the rim of the tablet above the throne are stupa-shaped or flame-like objects. Below the throne, there is invariably a writing in three lines, which gives the well-known Buddhist formula: "Ye dharma hetu, etc." in a north Indian script, but the letters have become so much defaced that it is almost impossible to make out even a few letters having a connected sense. The reverse faces of most of them are plain except that they bear the mark of an impression of a leaf, on which they were pressed while in a wet state and dried. Four of them, however, were found to have each a writing in Pyu characters, which may be read as follows:—

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (1) Sri pha : cho | (3) ma : butda |
| (2) Pha : tra u   | (4) pha : ma : |

In the present state of our knowledge of the Pyu language I am unable to suggest a rendering of any of the above readings. From the characters of the writing under the Buddha's throne and the form of the Pyu letters (which are somewhat ornamented) these tablets do not appear to be earlier than the 10th—12th centuries A.D.

At the mound close to the west wall of the Palace site (No. 5 in Map, Plate I), traces of brick structures, probably of Buddhist stupas, were found. From what can be made out from the remains that were unearthened there appear to be three distinct structures placed close to one another. They are in a row running north to south. The one on the south has a circular plinth measuring 10 feet 10 inches across; and the one in the centre which is the largest of the three, is rectangular in plan, and measures nearly 14 feet  $\times$  24 feet, with the longer side running east to west. A rectangular chamber measuring 11 feet 3 inches  $\times$  5 feet 9 inches was unearthened close to the west side of the building, but there was found nothing inside it. The building on the north side also appears to be rectangular in plan, but traces of any wall on the east are missing and only a part of the foundation of the wall on the north remains. Here there were found many terra-cotta votive tablets and fragments of earthenware funeral urns. A list of them is given below. They are of the ordinary type and do not call for any comment, but they certainly prove that the site where they were found was a Buddhist stupa or temple. In addition to these, a stone *amlaka* measuring 9 inches in height and 9 inches in diameter at the base was also found close to the circular plinth on the south side. This *amlaka* was probably once crowning the stupa of which only the plinth now remains.

Mounds Nos. 3 and 4 near the Shwegyobinyo tank (Nos. 6 and 7 in Map, Plate I) did not yield any interesting results, and from the paucity of finds of any nature that might give a clue to the nature of the buildings which once occupied these sites, nothing definite can be said about them. The same thing may be said of the Mound No. 5 near the Yahanda gate of the old wall (No. 8 in Map, Plate I). These mounds were just a few feet in height above the natural surface of the ground and were not of any pretentious dimensions.

32. King Duttabaung, who founded Srikshetra is said to have been a very powerful king. He was a *chakravartin* and was Hlan-hto-taung. the possessor of a magic lance besides many other wonderful magical objects. When the time came for collecting tributes from various kings inhabiting the earth as far as the land of the *Asura* and *Nagas*, he would ascend the Hlan-hto-taung or "Lance-throwing-hill", and with the message tied to the lance, would throw it in the direction of the country from which the tribute was due. The lance would then fly through the air, and remain suspended above the head of the king. It was only on the latter doing obeisance to it that it would depart. Tradition points to a raised platform close to the old city wall to the west of the Mok-so-ma-kan (No. 9 in Map, Plate I), as that "lance-throwing-hill." It measures about 150 feet square, and is in two tiers, the upper tier being at the west end. Treasure hunters have been there, and traces of their digging for treasure were found at no less than three places. At one place, on the upper terrace of the mound, they turned up large pieces of laterite blocks with the hone of



finding, perhaps, some treasures that might be hidden underneath. At another place they had broken up into fragments a large stone image probably of Buddha; and at the third place they had left exposed part of the foundation of a wall. I dug at the place where fragments of the stone image were found. These fragments had been so mutilated that I found it quite impossible to piece them together, but fortunately I discovered among them a piece on which there may still be seen part of the right leg and of the left foot which formed part of a seated image, probably of Buddha. The legs here do not seem to cross, but they seem to overlap, the right leg being placed above the left. As a result of my digging on the spot, I was rewarded with a part of a lotus throne in the same material as the fragments mentioned above, *i.e.* in soft sandstone of bluish colour. It is very beautifully carved in the form of a double lotus cushion with the leaves cut on it in bold relief, and measures  $18\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length.

I dug also at the place where a portion of the foundation of a brick wall had been left exposed by the treasure-hunters. There I found a wall ornamented with mouldings and pilasters spaced a few feet one from the other, and when I closed the work for the season I found it to be 34 feet in length. The wall was still going on on both sides and though I made soundings at several places, I could not find where it ended. I expect to resume the work there in the course of the next cold weather. The wall seems to be rather extensive, and from the nature of the mound and the tradition attached to it, it would appear that we might expect to be able to find something interesting there.

33. From the above and from the results of the excavations made from time to time on the site of the old Srikshetra City General remarks. it would appear that, taking as a whole the results of any single year, it was rather disappointing, but putting them all together since the year 1907, when the first spade-work was done there, it will be apparent that we have made a great stride in the way of discoveries. More will be said on the results of the excavations there in Section II, which is given below.

#### LIST OF FINDS.

##### *I.—Found at a Mound near Yahandakan Village.*

(1) Four earthenware funeral urns, the largest of which measures 8 inches in height.

(2) Small iron nails and blades of daggers found among the charred bones and ashes in the above urns.

##### *II.—Found in a Garden in the Yahandakan Village.*

(1) Some iron nails and 36 earthenware funeral urns, the largest of which measures 7 inches in height and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter at the top, and the smallest,  $5'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$ .

*III.—Found at the Mound near Kimmungyon Village.*

(1) Twenty-five terra-cotta votive tablets, each elliptical in shape. The largest and best preserved among them measures  $4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4''$ . Buddha is represented on each seated cross-legged in the bhumisparsa mudra, and is flanked by stupas in the shape of lotus buds.

(2) One terra-cotta votive tablet, elliptical in shape, bearing a seated figure of Buddha in the ordinary attitude flanked by two other figures, probably Bodhisattvas. Very much defaced. Measures  $2\frac{5}{8}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ .

(3) A small earthenware vessel in the shape of a bowl placed on a stand. Height  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches.

(4) Two small lotah-shaped earthenware vessels.

(5) Fragments of terra-cotta plaques. The best preserved of them bears the figure of a man riding on a pony. Measures 15 inches square and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

(6) Four terra-cotta votive tablets, all broken with the lower parts missing. The best preserved among them bears a standing figure wearing a makuta and having four hands with something held in each, but these objects are so weathered that they cannot be identified; measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height.

(7) Three ornamental bricks, each cut in the shape of a curve. Each measures 2 feet 1 inch in length, 1 foot in breadth at the base, and  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in thickness.

*IV.—Found at a Mound on the North of the Palace Site.*

(1) Eighty terra-cotta votive tablets, some of which are only fragments, and the rest in a fair state of preservation. The largest and best preserved among them measures  $4\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}''$ . On the obverse face, Buddha seated cross-legged in the dharma-chakra mudra on a lotus throne, the back of which is ornamented with the usual lion brackets. Below the throne an inscription of three lines very much defaced. The reverse bears the mark of an impression of a leaf, otherwise plain. Four of them, however, bear writings in Pyu characters (see paragraph 31, page 18).

*V.—Found at a Mound near the West Wall of the Palace Site.*

(1) Oval-shaped terra-cotta votive tablets.

(2) A stone *amlaka* in the shape of a cone measuring 9 inches in height and 9 inches in diameter at base.

(3) Fragments of earthenware vessels.

(4) Seventeen terra-cotta votive tablets, each bearing a figure of Buddha seated cross-legged in the dharma-chakra mudra on a lotus throne with back and flanked by two lotus-bud shaped stupas resting on lotus flowers. Oval-shaped and the largest of them measures  $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 3''$ .

*VI.—Found at the Hlan-hto-laung.*

(1) Four fragments of a large stone image of Buddha.

(2) Part of a lotus throne ; measures  $23'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ .

34. During the year under report I visited Sagaing, Tada-u, Pagan and Hmawza. At Sagaing I visited the Kaung-hmudaw pagoda and met there some of its Trustees. There is an inscription stone on the platform, which gives a history of the pagoda, and inside a building outside the platform there was found a fine standing image of Sakra. It is recorded that the enclosure walls, which are in bricks plastered over, of the pagoda were once covered with paintings illustrating scenes from the Jatakas, and that there was attached to each scene a legend in several languages, probably Pali, Burmese and Talaing. But no traces of these paintings and legends can now be seen. It is also recorded that near each entrance into the pagoda precincts there was a cluster of fine wooden monasteries dedicated to the King's preceptors, but these monasteries also have disappeared, and there remain only a few traces of the wood carvings of those days (about the middle of the 17th century) on the pagoda platform. The porch over the south entrance into the pagoda is provided with a doorway, and the door, which is wooden, is covered with very fine carvings. Such pieces of carvings which form a connecting link between the old and new work in Burma are getting very rare now, and I pointed this out to the trustees, who very kindly undertook to see that that particular door would be taken care of. Another link which may be considered as a direct lineal descendant of Pagan art may be noticed in the glazed flat tiles covering the roofs of two wooden halls on the pagoda platform. These halls were built by the Chief Queens of King Mindon (1853—1878), but the tiles belonged originally to the rows of wooden sheds built along the enclosure walls. At my request the trustees very kindly gave me a few of these tiles, to be eventually deposited in the Museum, Pagan.

From Sagaing I crossed over to Tada-u *viâ* Ava. Tada-u has become known in Burmese annals from the fact of its being situated at the head of a bridge crossing a stream running between the two old sites of Panya and Ava. It is said that this bridge was first built by Maung Oh, the brother of the well-known Nanmadaw Me Nu, the Chief Queen of King Bagyidaw (1819—1837). But there are traces to show that it had been in existence long before his time. The brick

approach to the bridge on the Tada-u side was built in a series of arches of the Pagan style, and the name Tada-u (bridge head) is mentioned in the history of the Mingalazedi Pagoda, which was built at Tada-u by King Mingaung II in 1496 A.D. The latter at least shows that there had been a bridge already of a more or less permanent nature, and Maung Oh must have repaired and extended it.

About one mile and a half to the south of Tada-u, there is still a village known as Panya, called after the old city founded by Thihathu in 1312 A.D. There may still be seen some vestiges of the old city in the remains of its walls, pagodas and other ruins. On one side of the road there may be seen a row of ruined temples which are in the Pagan style. They are three in number, the largest in the centre being known as Einya-gyaung Temple. It was built by King Uzana in 1340 A.D. Uzana was the son of Kyawzwa, King of Pagan. When the latter was dethroned and killed by the three Shan brothers, his queen, who was then betrothed to Thihathu, was already big with child for three months. That child was Uzana. He belonged, on the maternal side, to the Pagan dynasty, and he evidently tried to revive Pagan architecture at Panya when he became King in 1322 A.D. The base of the temple on the south side was ornamented with glazed tiles illustrating the Jataka scenes; only a few now remain. All these temples are now in ruins, buried in their *débris*.

While I was at Pagan, which I visited principally in connection with my work on the Petleik plaques, I succeeded in removing to the Museum there many old and interesting stone and wooden figures that were found lying on the floor in old and ruined temples. These interesting figures were in imminent danger of being covered up with *débris* or damaged by the bricks that are falling down from the roofs and walls above them.

The results of my visit to Hmawza during the year under report are given elsewhere in the same report (paragraphs 28—33).

## SECTION II.

*The Epigraphical, Numismatic, Exploratory and other work of the Department, and its bearing on historical research, including reports on special subjects in which important discoveries have been made or information collected. (A brief reference only is made to subjects on which special reports have been contributed to the General Archaeological Report.)*

35. As Appendix G (1) there is given a list of new inscriptions discovered during the year under report. There are 16 of them, the most important of which has been noticed above. Among the rest mention may be made of an inscription, a photograph of which

New inscriptions  
discovered during  
the year.

was forwarded to this office by Mr. H. C. Noyce of Mandalay for decipherment and translation (No. 9 in the Appendix). It consists of 11 lines, and records the building probably of a pagoda and dedication of slaves thereto ; two dates are mentioned in it : 585 sakaraj (1223 A.D.) in which year the foundations of the building were laid and relics were enshrined in it, and 590 sakaraj (1228 A.D.) when slaves were dedicated to it. No mention is made in it of the name of the building or of the founder, and as it is not known where that inscription was found, much of the value of that record is now lost. The photograph originally belonged to a friend of Mr. Noyce, who is now in England and with whom Mr. Noyce is communicating on the subject. Mention may be also made of the inscription bearing date 696 B.E. (1334 A.D.). It records the making by a monk of a seated image of Buddha placed in the northern porch of the Thatbyinnyu Pagoda, Pagan. Such documents giving the dates of the making of images are rare, and they will be very useful for the history of art at Pagan.

36. While digging to lay the foundations of a building within the precincts of the jail at Insein, the convicts found some  
 New coins discovered during the year. old symbolical coins, Appendix G II (Nos. 1—37). They are all of the same type, and each bears on the obverse face a *sankha* or conch-shell within a border of round dots placed between two circles. On the reverse, there are two chaitya-like triangular objects, one being placed above the other. In the centre and above the apex of each of these two triangles, there is a round dot, and the bases of the triangles are joined to one another by two curved lines. They are flanked by two cobra-like objects standing on a common base—a thick line, and there may be noticed a cross with round dots placed between the arms, which probably stands for a swastika, an altar, and some other symbols which in the present instance are not very distinct. In other coins of similar type these symbols stand for the sun and the moon. These coins may be very old, and with the exception of the conch-shell on the obverse face, some of the symbols on the reverse face bear a close resemblance to those on the reverse face of some of the coins of the Chandra Kings of Arakan shown in Plate II of Phayre's Coins of Arakan. It is interesting to note that while the bull Nandi assumes an important position on the coins of the Chandra Kings, the conch-shell, one of the attributes of Vishnu, takes its place on the above coins.

To the coin-cabinet of this office Mr. Taw Sein Ko, C.I.E., I.S.O., late Superintendent of Archæological Survey, Burma, presented a coin, which was said to have been found in an old pagoda at Bhamo. This coin, according to Rai Bahadur Ram Prasad Chandra, Archæological Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta, who kindly classified it for this office, is a coin of Rudra Simha of Assam, and is dated Saka 1622—

1700 A.D., and in connexion with this Mr. Taw Sein Ko writes as follows :—

“ In the 18th century, before Alompra marched down to Pegu to fight the Talaiings, he visited the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy in order to form alliances with the *Sawbwas* of Momeik, Bhamo, Mogaung and Mohnyin. The coin shows that, at the beginning of that century, there was a friendly intercourse between the Raja of Assam and the *Sawbwa* of Bhamo. The former was an Ahom or Hinduized Shan, and would naturally entertain feelings of friendship towards the Shan Chiefs of Northern Burma.”

37. To secure their safety, I removed some ancient sculptures which

Writings on some were found in some old and ruined temples at Pagan  
old stone images of to the local Museum.  
Buddha found at  
Pagan.

Among these were four seated images of Buddha, each carved in bold relief in stone, with a slab as a background, and bearing a line of writing in Burmese. On stylistic grounds these images are among the oldest that have been found at Pagan, that is to say, they are of the same type as the sculptures in the Ananda temple, the photographs of some of which are reproduced in plates XXXI—XXXVII of Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report, 1913-14; that is, they belong to the later part of the XIth century, at which period the Ananda was erected by King Kyanzittha. Three of these sculptures were removed from the Kubyaukgyi temple, Pagan, which is included in the list of monuments built by Kyanzittha (1084—1112). The writing on one of these three is not distinct, but those on the other two read as follows :—

(1) ဝါဝါ(၆)၇ နှာ—ñā pān purhā

(2) ဝါဝတ်(ဒယာ)—ñā put (dahā)

They are engraved each at the rim of the slab at the back of the image. The other, or fourth, image was found in a small ruined temple near the Ananda temple; the writing on it is on the back of the slab and reads :

(3) ဝါနိဝါယာဇာ(၇)ဉ်—pānphāy sā ñā (r) eñ

In the above may be included another short inscription, also in Burmese, found on a terra-cotta plaque which\* originally belonged to the Ananda and is now placed in the Museum, Pagan. The plaque was found among the collection of U Seinda, a venerable monk residing in a monastery near the Ananda; it was removed to the Museum with his kind permission. The inscription reads as follows :

(4) ဝါနိဝါယာ(ခ)ဉ်—pānpu sā (kha) ñ pak. The first three inscriptions contain most probably the names of the donors of the images to the temple; for although the king built the temple, it was customary to allow the queens, princes and princesses, officials and commoners, to contribute according to their means bricks, sculptures, etc., so that the King



and the others might mutually share in the merit of one another. The first inscription means : "the Buddha of ña Pan", that is, the image of Buddha offered by ña Pan. The second is merely a name : "Gna Put (dahā)", and it is to be understood that this individual was the donor of this particular image. No. 3—"ña Reñ, the smith's son", that is, ña Reñ, the son of the smith, had the image made and presented it to the temple. No. 4—"Khañ-pak, the son of the sculptor"; by which is to be understood that Khañ-pak donated the statue to the temple; in this case, the image was probably made by the donator himself, as at that time, trades and crafts descended regularly from father to son.

In Plate III, fig. 1, is reproduced the image of Buddha on which the inscription of No. 3 above is inscribed; it resembles very closely the figures from the Kubyaukkyi and may be taken also as a representative of them. A glance at the figure will show that it has very pronounced Indian features. The artists who made these images, notwithstanding their Burmese names, were probably Indians or descendants, by Burmese women, of Indians; artists from India were rather numerous at that time at the Burmese capital. Even at the present day, many Indians, old residents in the country or born in it, and Zerbadis have, besides their native name, a Burmese one.

38. As a result of excavations and explorations that were conducted on the site of this old city during the year under report and the years previous to it, there have been found sufficient proofs in the way of sculptures to show that there existed at Old Prome a school of art much older than that at Pagan. It has not yet been found possible for the images discovered at Prome to be arranged in any chronological order, but on stylistic grounds some of the oldest figures may be ascribed to the 6th or 7th century, in some cases perhaps a little earlier, whereas, on the testimony of old written records and the evidence of the numerous images found there, sculptural art of merit in Pagan did not begin much before the XIth century.

As an example of the old art at Prome I reproduce as fig. 2, Plate III, a seated image of Buddha found in the Lemyethna temple.\* It is seated on a lotus throne with the feet, not the legs, crossing each other, thus showing the sole of only one foot, that is the right foot which is placed just above the other, instead of both soles. The left hand is placed in the lap, but the right hand, instead of being placed over the right leg with the fingers pointing to the earth and the palm inward, is stretched out and placed over the right knee. These are features common to many old sculptures at Prome, but never found in any other place in Burma; this style, then, is peculiar to Old Prome. That the former feature, *i.e.*, the feet but not the legs crossing each

\* Figures which may be contemporaneous with this image were found also in the year under report, but they were in fragments and not fit for reproduction.

other, is in itself a proof of antiquity, may be inferred from the fact that this feature is common to many images of the Buddha carved on the railing of the Amarāvati Stūpa in Southern India, which has been assigned to the 2nd century B.C. to 2nd century A.D.\*. A series of sculptures evolved from the above which, for our present purpose, may be placed in the 6th or 7th century A.D., down to the XIth—XIIth century, may be traced at Old Prome. The school of sculpture at this latter place was influenced mostly by South India; the School at Pagan, on the other hand, bears strong evidence of Eastern Indian influences.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS.

39. During the year under report U Ka, B.A., Subdivisional Officer, Sagaing, found a tombstone almost buried in the ground at a place about 200 yards to the east of Ngayabya village, Tada-u Township. He had the stone dug up and washed, and found it to be the tombstone of Chevalier Milard. It bears two inscriptions, one in Latin and the other in Burmese. The right hand top corner of the tombstone is missing. The inscriptions as read by U Ka are as follows :—

HIC JACET.  
 PETR US MILARD GA  
 EX CAPTIVO BELLI REGIB  
 ACCEPTUS PRÆSBITERIUM  
 ET CIMITERIUM ÆCCLESIAE  
 CONSTRUXIT  
 A REGE GALLIÆ CENTURIO  
 ELECTUS, MORITUR ANNO  
 MDCCLXXVIII ÆTATIS SUÆXLII

ပရိသတ်အဖို့ပေတထုဝိထဝ်ပျင်သစ်ရှင်ဘရင်အမှုထံသင်  
 ဘောနှင့်ထွဋ်ထည်သွားရမည် ခန့်အသး၍ထွဋ်သွားထည်တွင် ထုရားတိုး  
 ထင်အလောင်းမင်းတရားကြီးထုရားဟံသာဝတီ၌ ထိုင်းရိုးစေ့မှုသည်  
 ဣကံထော် ၁၁၁၇ခုနှစ်  
 ဣစကံထော်မြတ်အာံထိုရေ၌ထိုင်းထော်အလောင်းမင်းတရားကြီး  
 ထုရားတကြီး  
 ထော်ထုရားဣကံထော်ဟံသာဝတီ၌ထိုင်းဒယားကထည်းမှစ၍အ ရပ်  
 ရပ်အမှု  
 ထော်ပေါ်ထွက်သမျှထိုင်းထံ ရွက်ရသည်နှင့်ထုရားမည်းထော်ဆင်ဖြူ  
 ရှင်ထုရား။

\* Burgess—"The Buddhist Stupas of Amarāvati and Jaggāyāpeta."



ဣတ်တော်ထက်တော်စောင့်ထုထားမိအရာခန့်ထားတော်မူ၍ရာဇ  
သမိတ္တအမ

ညီနွှံထပ်ပတ်မြို့ထိုအသနားတော်မြတ်ခံရသည်။ ၎င်းနံရံရာဇသာရံ  
ကျော်ထင်၊ ၎င်း

နာကံသီရိရာဇထုရကျော်ထင်၊ ဤအမည်များကိုထနားတော်မြတ်ခံ  
ရသည်ထုရားအူထ

က်ထက်ထော်၊ သက်တော်စောင့်ထုထားမိအရာတော်၍ခန့်ထားတော်  
မူသည်တပတ်

မြို့နှင့်နေမျိုးသီရိရာဇထုရကျော်ထင်အမည်ကိုထည်းသနား  
တော်မြတ်ခံရ

သည့်ကျေးဇူးတော်မြတ်ကို။ ဆက်ဆင်ချင်ထွက်ရေထံသေချင်း  
တည်းဟူသောအ

နိစ္စကံတရားနှင့်မကင်းမတွတ်နိုင်သည်ဖြစ်၍။ သက္ကရာဇ် ၁၀၉၇  
ခုနှစ်ပေါင်းထ

ဆန်း ၁၀ ရက် ၄ နေ့သားအသက် ၄၃ နှစ်အဝင်၊ သက္ကရာဇ် ၁၁၄၀  
ဝါခေါင်ထပြ

ည့်ကျော် ၇ ရက်။ ၆ ကြာနေ့တွင်၊ အနိစ္စကံတရားတော်နော်သို့လိုက်သည်

### ပေသသူမိသင်သင်းကြိုင်း

The tombstone is now lying near the place where it was dug up and is in charge of the Ngayabya headman. Mr. G. E. Harvey, I.C.S., sent the following note in connection with that stone. "When Mr. Parlett saw it in 1900 it was unbroken; now it is broken. The Chevalier is mentioned at page 231 of Harvey—"History of Burma" (in the Press).

40. Mr. Ram Chandra, Executive Engineer, Pakôkku Division, reported the discovery of a small wooden image of Buddha at the Dhammayazika Pagoda, Pagan, while carrying out special repairs to it. The image was found among the *débris* inside a hole made by treasure hunters on the upper part of the bell-shaped dome of the pagoda. The figure represents the Buddha seated cross-legged on a lotus throne in the ordinary earth-touching attitude. The total height with the throne measures nearly 15 inches, and the figure is heavily gilt. There is no writing on it, but from its technique it appears to be later in date than the pagoda, which was built in 1196 A.D. by King Narapatisithu. It must have been enshrined there in the course of one of the repairs undertaken to the pagoda by the Burmese themselves.

## 41. Mr. W. J. S. Carrapiett, Deputy Commissioner, Bhamo, reported

Finds made near Myo-  
thit Village in Bhamo  
District.

to this office the discovery of certain finds near Myo-thit village in his district in the course of clearing, by the people, the *débris* which had fallen down from a ruined pagoda. Among them there were found a small marble image of Buddha bearing a short writing in Siamese on the underside of the pedestal on which the Buddha is seated, and a Chinese coin. The figure of Buddha itself does not call for any special notice. It is seated cross-legged in the ordinary attitude, but not being conversant with the language of the inscription on it I sent a photograph of the latter to M. G. Coedes of Bangkok, who has now kindly supplied me with its decipherment. The letters are in two sizes, and according to M. G. Coedes, the writing in small letters reads, "Phra Chao Non," and that in big letters, "Phra Chao Phraya Phya Yua (?) Mes." He adds "it may be the name of the image, but I cannot explain it." Further he says that the character is that used in the old Thai inscriptions, and comparatively easy to read.

Mr. Ram Chandra, Superintendent, Archaeological Section, Indian Museum, kindly classified the Chinese coin as the one of Emperor Tao Kuang, A.D. 1820—50, of Chinese Turkestan.

## 42. In addition to the antiquarian objects discovered at Hmawza

Sculptures found at  
Udeinna-Natsin-kon  
near the old Keddah,  
Hmawza.

during the year in the course of the excavations conducted there, there were found many stone images of Buddha at a mound known as the Udeinna-Natsin-kon, which is situated close to the old Keddah. They are unfortunately very much decayed and none of them is complete. All are broken and in fragments. However, from what can be made out from what remains, some of them appear to be very old. Two small heads, probably of Buddha, very much damaged and in fragments, have the hair arranged in schematic curls, a feature which is a decided proof of the earlier age of those two heads than any of the sculptures that have yet been found at Pagan, the earliest of which does not go further back than the XI<sup>th</sup> century A.D., or anywhere else in Burma proper. Another piece of sculpture, which is also very much damaged with the lower portion broken off, has the principal figure, Buddha, seated probably under a tree with its left hand in the lap and the right hand outstretched and placed on the right knee. This *mudra* is quite uncommon, and a feature which may be noticed only among the figures found at old Prome. A third fragment, which also represents probably a seated Buddha, has an attendant figure flanking the former on its proper right, wearing a cap very similar to that which may be noticed on the heads of the two attendant figures flanking the Buddha in that piece of sculpture found at the Zegu Pagoda, Hmawza, and to which Sir John Marshall, Director-General of Archaeology in

India, assigns a date not later than the seventh century A.D.\* Our piece of sculpture cannot be assigned to a date later than the Zegu sculpture. Besides these, there are five other pieces of sculpture, all in damaged condition, found at the same site, all of which may belong to about the same period. They are in soft sandstone of grey colour. I expect to dig at the above site in the course of the next cold weather, and hope to be able to come across some things that will give a clue to their age.

*Summary of the work done by Maung San Shwe Bu, Honorary  
Archæological Officer for Arakan, for the year 1924-25.*

43. *Shitthaung Temple*.—Except for the cleaning of the passages and chambers of the Shitthaung temple the internal repair  
Conservation. of the building is quite complete. During the year under report the central dome leaked very badly owing to the excessive rains. The trustees were taken by surprise as they thought that it was quite watertight and had shown no signs of leakage before. But fortunately they were able to cope with the difficulty without much extra expenditure. The Government have again made a contribution of Rs. 2,500. This generous amount together with the subscriptions realised from the public will be utilised in repairing the outer wall of the temple facing the south and in restoring to their proper places the stone sculptures that are now lying about the ground.

*Pharabaw Pagoda*.—The *amluka* and the *hti* of the Pharabaw Pagoda tumbled to the ground, caused by nothing more than a stiff breeze. The people looked upon this as a miracle and said that some evil would befall the country. Very soon thousands flocked to the place and generously responded to the appeal for subscriptions towards its repairs. In a few months about Rs. 5,000 was collected and repairs were put in hand under the direct supervision of U Saw Hla Aung, a wealthy merchant of Mrohaung. The whole work is now complete. Either towards the end of April or the beginning of May a pagoda festival will be held in honour of the completion of the work of merit.

This pagoda was originally constructed of stone by King Razagri of the Myauk-u dynasty in the year 1603 A.D. It was subsequently repaired by Mingyi Kyaw Htin, the first Burmese Governor of Arakan, in the year 1786 during his long rule of Arakan which lasted for eighteen years. It was again repaired in 1813 by Maha Nawrata, the second Burmese Governor. At the time of the repairs put in by the Burmese Governors the pagoda was built over by brick. In 1893 it was again repaired by public subscription initiated by a Thugyi named Maung Soe.

According to an old Arakanese tradition Soe-Ma-Gyi, the queen of Min Pha Laung (1571-1593), was conveying an image in a raft along the creek to a distant place where she intended it to be installed. When

\* Archaeological Report, 1909-10, p. 116 and fig. 5, Plate XLVII.

it reached the spot opposite the present site of this pagoda the image, without any apparent reason, slid off the raft into the water. All known attempts at recovery having failed it was finally abandoned.

During the reign of her son Razagri (1593-1612) a fisherman in search of fish was one day casting his net in this creek. In the course of his operations, finding he was unable to haul up his net because it was entangled with something below the water, he dived in to investigate the cause and to free his net at the same time. To his great surprise he found a large image of Buddha buried rather deep in the mud. He then hastily went back to the village and told the people of his unusual experience in the creek. The news having rapidly spread through the town at length came to the ears of the King.

The King immediately gave orders that the image should be hauled up and properly looked after. But as in the case of the previous King's time the workmen were equally unsuccessful in their attempt to lift it out of the water. In a dream the Thagyamin appeared to the King and said "Oh King, in a former existence your little daughter, who is now only eight months old, was also a princess of Arakan. She it was who had this image made and worshipped it in a shrine to the north of this city. Unless, therefore, she herself co-operates with you, all your efforts to place the image on land will be useless. When you have succeeded in your plan, do not think of removing the image to any other locality, but you should build a suitable temple over it at the place where it is originally landed."

The next morning great preparations were made by the King and the people to carry out the instructions received from the Thagyamin. Ropes and pulleys were fastened on to the image and hundreds of men were set apart to haul at the ropes. Finally the royal infant was brought in her cradle to the bank of the creek. One end of a silken thread was then tied to her little finger and the other end was put round the arm of the image. When everything was ready, at a given signal the men pulled altogether and the image rose up without difficulty. Then at this place where it was landed a pagoda was erected to the joy of the people and the glory of the King. Because it was the place where the image was originally discovered it was called Phara-paw (baw), from ဝဇ္ဇာ image, and ဖော် found, discovered.

*U Kin daw dat.*—This was originally a small stone pagoda situated near the village of Chaungtha apaukwa. It was completely in ruins when the villagers took upon themselves the task of restoring it. When portions of the building were demolished for reconstruction a small stone medallion was discovered bearing the inscription "U Kin daw dat." Fourteen hollow silver images of Buddha were also discovered. These have all been re-enshrined in the now completely restored pagoda. Moreover, the people have also opened a fund for the permanent upkeep of the building.

- *Khro-tha-nga-ra*.—This small pagoda is about a mile inland from the Onbadi village. It is situated on a small hill at the foot of which is a large monastery. U Kyaw Tun Rhi, the grantee of Onbadi, assisted by the villagers of seven surrounding villages, has completely restored it at a cost of over two thousand rupees. He has also instituted, from this year, an annual festival in connection with it. According to tradition Buddha once lived on this hill as a king of the doves. The pagoda is supposed to mark the site of his stay there.

44. During the year under report some of the villagers of Thanchaung broke open a small stone pagoda situated on a steep hill known as Sabasutaung. It is about five miles to the north of Mrohaung and hidden among the numerous hills of the locality. The hill itself is about 300 feet high and its isolation favoured the sort of work usually done by treasure seekers. I am informed by the last Township Officer of Mrohaung that the people of Thanchaung are traditionally notorious for breaking into old pagodas. The locality is full of ancient monuments now mostly hidden by jungle. Six people were concerned in the present case; some were even well-to-do. They were all sent up for trial and fined Rs. 50 each by U Mra Tha, the Subdivisional Officer of Kyauktaw. Whether this paltry punishment will act as an effective deterrent is for time to show.

#### *Description of finds.*

- (1) Stone relic casket, shaped like a betel box, containing relics. Height 7 inches, circumference round the base 2 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference round the lower rim of the cover 1 foot  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
- (2) Circular bronze casket height  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference round the base 7 inches, the cover is in the shape of a dome with a fluted surface and ends in a conical point.
- (3) A cylindrical bronze casket, height  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, circumference at the bottom  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
- (4) A cylindrical bronze casket like No. 3 but smaller in size, height  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, circumference at the bottom 4 inches.
- (5) A seated gold image on a pedestal 1 inch high, the figure itself is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, the top knot ends in a point, the ears are elongated but they do not touch the shoulders, the soles of the feet are upturned, while the hands are in the dhyana attitude of meditation, with the left palm supporting the right palm. The palms are turned upwards and placed in the lap. The nose is pointed, the eyes are somewhat Mongolian.
- (6) A seated silver image on a pedestal 1 inch high. It is in the earth-touching attitude, height 3 inches, the ears which are large do not touch the shoulders, the top knot ends in

a point—narrow waist and broad shoulders distinguish this image. Seated on either side of this are two similar figures each an inch high. While on the two corners of the pedestal in front are two pagodas each  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high. The pedestal at the base and at the back has corroded away with the lapse of time.

- (7) Similar to No. 6 but smaller ; the pedestal below has almost completely disappeared owing to the same cause as above ; the central image is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches high ; it is in the same attitude also.
- (8) A seated bronze image in the usual earth-touching attitude ; the pedestal is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches high ; at the front bottom corners there were two seated hooded lions of which the one on the left only survives ; the image itself is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height with a pointed top knot ; the ears are elongated and free from the shoulders.
- (9) A seated silver image in the dhyana attitude ; the pedestal is  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high, the figure itself is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches high ; the head ends in an elongated point ; the ears are similar to others.
- (10) A seated bronze image on a pedestal  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high, the figure itself is  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches high with a conical top knot—the ears are the same as others—the arms are bent almost at right angles—the whole length of the fore-arms and wrists fall on the corresponding thighs ; the fisted hands which are bent upwards from the wrists rest on corresponding knees, their palm side being turned towards the front.
- (11) A seated bronze image on a pedestal 2 inches high ; the image itself is 6 inches high with elongated ears that do not touch the shoulders. It has an armlet on each arm and a bangle on each wrist. It wears an ornamental necklace from the front of which is suspended an ornamental cloth  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches long and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch broad between the nipples which are both exposed. It is seated cross-legged in the dhyana attitude of meditation. It wears a high ornamental head dress 2 inches high, with a jewel embossed in front and a flap on either side. The top of the head-dress terminates in a peak 1 inch high. This is probably a representation of a Bodhisattva.

The whole of the above were sent up to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Mandalay, for examination and study. Later on I received another find belonging to the same group. It was not included in the first lot because it had been given away to a monk. It is a small metal pagoda  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches high. Its circumference is 1 foot 1 inch at the base. The relic chamber which is 1 inch square and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch high is placed immediately above the bell-shaped dome whose circumference is 7 inches. The latter serves as a cover and can be taken off by a half turn which releases it.



lower portion of the pagoda there is a circular chamber  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth. This cavity contains relics.

45. Mr. Htoon Aung Gyaw, *Barrister-at-Law*, Akyab, very kindly lent me for examination his collection of coins left by his Arakanese Coins. father, the late U Htoon Chan, a learned advocate of Akyab and a great authority on Arakanese history. The collection consists of twenty varieties all of which are of silver. There was also a specimen of Arakanese gold coinage ; but it was missing at the time of my examination. It was not included in the list appended below :—

1. *Obverse*.—Recumbent humped bull with ornament round the neck. Legend above is not distinct.

*Reverse*.—Trident of Siva with garlands pendant from the outer blades—sun and moon above—there are five dots below.

2. *Obverse*.—Flame symbol (or may be lotus bud) with Nagari characters.

*Reverse*.—Trident of Siva.

3. *Obverse*.—Chittagong-Min Bin.

*Reverse*.—Nagari characters.

(NOTE.—Min Bin ruled from 1531-1553.—The coin was struck at Chittagong.)

4. *Obverse*.—963. Sinbyushin Narapadi Selim Shah.

*Reverse*.—Persian and Nagari characters.

(NOTE.—Date corresponds with Razagri, 1593—1612.)

5. *Obverse*.—974. Sinbyushin Waradhammaraza Hossein Shah.

*Reverse*.—Persian and Nagari characters.

(NOTE.—Date corresponds with Min Khamoung, 1612—1622. There was another issue seven years later.)

6. *Obverse*.—1000. Sinbyuthakhin Sinnithakhin Narapadigri,

*Reverse*.—The same.

7. *Obverse*.—1007. Sinnithakhin Sinbyuthakhin Thado Mintara.

*Reverse*.—The same.

8. *Obverse*.—1014. Shwenanthakhin Sandathudhamma-raza.

*Reverse*.—The same.

9. *Obverse*.—1034. Shwenanthakhin Sandathudhamma-raza.

*Reverse*.—The same.

10. *Obverse*. 1034, and bears the same name as above.

*Reverse*.—The same, but with a bar right across the middle.

(It is half the size of the above.)

11. *Obverse*.—1072. Shwenanthakhin Sandawizayaraza.

*Reverse*.—The same.

12. *Obverse*.—1093. Shwenanthakhin Sandathuryaraza.

*Reverse*.—The same.

13. *Obverse*.—1097. Shwenanthakhin Nara Pawara-raza.

*Reverse*.—The same.

14. *Obverse*.—1104. Shwenanthakhin Nara Abayaraza.

*Reverse*.—The same.

15. *Obverse*.—1123. Shwenanthakhin Sanda Paramaraza.

16. *Obverse*.—1126. Shwenanthakhin Abaya Maharaza.  
*Reverse*.—The same.
17. *Obverse*.—1135. Shwenanthakhin Sanda Thumanaraza.  
*Reverse*.—The same.
18. *Obverse*.—1140. Shwenanthakhin Dhammarit-raza.  
*Reverse*.—The same. (He came to the throne in 1139 B.E.)
19. *Obverse*.—1144. Shwenanthakhin Maha Thumadaraza.  
*Reverse*.—The same.
20. *Obverse*.—1146. Amarapura Sinbyumyashin ninegan.  
*Reverse*.—The same.

(NOTE.—This is Bodawpaya's coin. There is also another variety with a decorated border.)

The coins of Arakan struck by the Kings of the Mrauk-U dynasty may be classified under three heads :—(1) Those struck from 1430 A.D. to 1531 A.D., (2) those struck from 1531 A.D. to 1638 A.D., (3) those struck from 1638 A.D. to 1784 A.D.

Coins of the first group belong to the period when Arakanese Kings from Min Saw Mwan to Thazada were subject to Bengal. To indicate this subordinate position Arakanese kings had to adopt Mohamedan names and their coins had the " Kalima " inscribed on them. Those of the second group belong to the period when Arakanese Kings were very wealthy and powerful. These kings ruled over the twelve principalities of Eastern Bengal and were entirely independent of the Sultans who held their court at Gaur. Kings of this period from Min Bin to Thirithudhamma glorified Mrauk-U and developed Chittagong to such an extent that the Portuguese bestowed upon her the name of " Porto Grande." Here the Mohamedan names borne by these kings do not indicate their subordination to Bengal, but rather pointed to the fact that they were the lords paramount of the eastern portion of that country. The Persian and Nagari inscription on the reverse of their coins proclaimed the fact that they were the rulers of Mohamedan and Hindu subjects as well. Kings of the third group from Narapadigri to Thamada, it is true, were entirely independent of Bengal ; but they had completely lost their possessions in that country. During the reign of Narapadigri and a portion of that of Sandathudhammaraza, *i.e.* from 1638 to 1666, the Arakanese possessions in Eastern Bengal were still intact without these kings being able to exercise any influence over them. Chittagong was still the port of Arakan from which considerable revenues were derived. On the 26th of January 1666 she was besieged and captured by Buzurg Ummed Khan, the son of Shaista Khan, the Mughal Governor of Bengal. From this date till the end of the dynasty no part of Bengal was under Arakan. Arakanese Kings of this period bore no Mohamedan names nor did they use Persian and Nagari characters on their coins.



**References to the Map of Srikshetra  
shown in Plate I.**

1. A mound near Yahandakan Village.
2. Yahandakan Village.
3. A mound near Kimmungyon Village.
4. A mound near the north wall of the Palace site.
5. A mound near the west wall of the Palace site.
- 6 & 7. Mounds near the Shwegyobinyo tank.
8. A mound near the Yahanda Gate.
9. Hlan-hto-taung.

# PLATE I.

Map of Srikshehtra showing the sites excavated during the year 1924-25.  
Scale 2" = 1 mile.

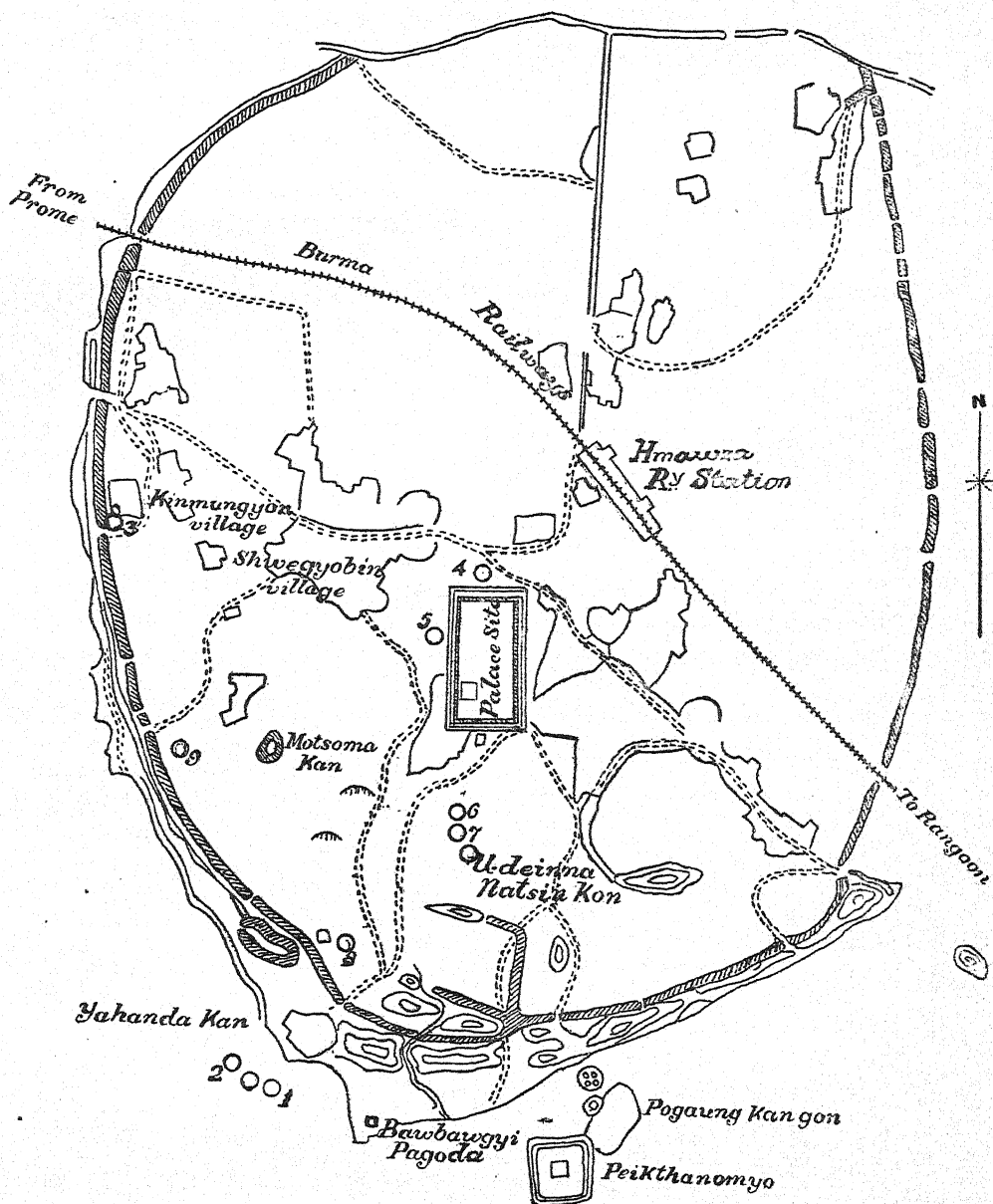


PLATE II.

FIGURE 1.—A terra-cotta votive tablet bearing an effigy of the Buddha, unearthed at a mound near Kimmungyon Village, Hmawza.

FIGURE 2.—A terra-cotta plaque in fragments depicting a pony with a rider, unearthed at a mound near Kimmungyon Village, Hmawza.



Fig. 2



Fig. 1

PLATE III.

FIGURE 1.—A seated image of Buddha found in a small ruined temple near the Ananda Temple of Pagan.

FIGURE 2.—A seated image of Buddha found in the Lemyethna Temple at Hmawza.



Fig. 2

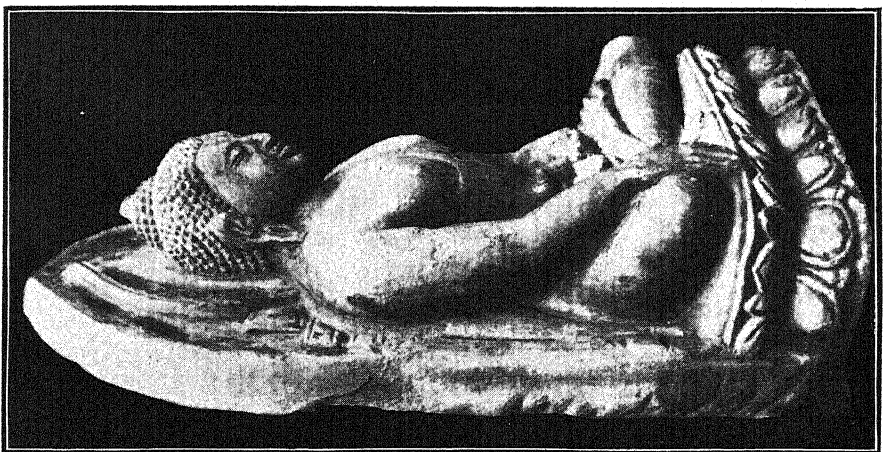


Fig. 1



## APPENDIX A.

*Register of Objects of Archaeological interest, the Preservation of which has been approved by the Local Government.—Nil.*

## APPENDIX B.

*Application for Administrative approval to the Preservation by Government of an object of Archaeological, Historical or Architectural interest.—Nil.*

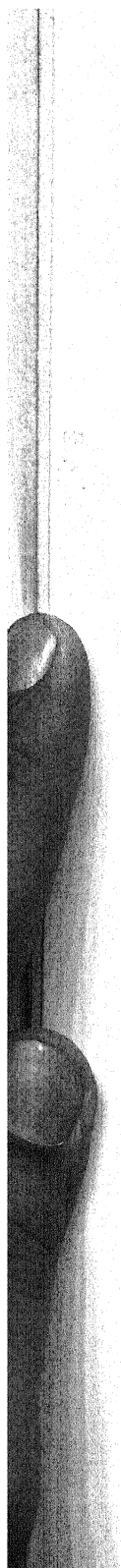
## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1925.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) SPECIAL REPAIRS.				
		Non-recurring Charges.				
Myingyan	Pagan ...	Tilominlo Pagoda ...	45,707	3,000	2,867	
	Minnanthu	Sulamani Pagoda ...	14,748	(- 130) 1,000 (- 123)	877	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Construction of Gardens on the Palace Platform.	89,850	13,850	12,051	
Akyab ...	Mrohaung	Government contribution towards repairs to the Shitthaung Temple.	15,078	2,500	2,500*	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Pyatthats on the walls of Fort Dufferin.	4,000	4,000	3,931	
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	Constructing a temporary shed over the Inscription stones at Pegu.	1,125	1,125 (+ 16)	1,141	
Myingyan	Pwasaw	Dhammayazika Pagoda.	37,388	8,000 (+ 1,500) (+ 130)	9,734	
Prome ...	Hmawza	Excavation charges	750	750	750*	
Mandalay	Amara-pura.	Bodawpaya's Tomb	...	(+ 510)	497	
Sagaing ...	Sagaing	Constructing an American wire fencing round the Inscription shed.	...	(+ 584)	246	
		Total ...	...	34,225 (+ 2,487)	34,594	

\* Undertaken departmentally.





## APPENDIX A.

*Register of Objects of Archaeological interest, the Preservation of which has been approved by the Local Government.—Nil.*

## APPENDIX B.

*Application for Administrative approval to the Preservation by Government of an object of Archaeological, Historical or Architectural interest.—Nil.*

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1925.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		(a) SPECIAL REPAIRS.				
		<i>Non-recurring Charges.</i>				
Myingyan	Pagan ...	Tilominlo Pagoda ...	45,707	3,000	2,867	
	Minnanthu	Sulamani Pagoda ...	14,748	(- 130) 1,000	877	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Construction of Gardens on the Palace Platform.	89,850	(- 123) 13,850	12,051	
Akyab ...	Mrohaung	Government contribution towards repairs to the Shitthaung Temple.	15,078	2,500	2,500*	
Mandalay	Mandalay	<i>Pyatthats</i> on the walls of Fort Dufferin.	4,000	4,000	3,931	
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	Constructing a temporary shed over the Inscription stones at Pegu.	1,125	1,125 (+ 16)	1,141	
Myingyan	Pwasaw	Dhammadayazika Pagoda.	37,388	8,000 (+ 1,500) (+ 130)	9,734	
Prome ...	Hmawza	Excavation charges	750	750	750*	
Mandalay	Amara-pura.	Bodawpaya's Tomb	...	(+ 510)	497	
Sagaing ...	Sagaing	Constructing an American wire fencing round the Inscription shed.	...	(+ 584)	246	
		Total ...	...	34,225 (+ 2,487)	34,594	

\* Undertaken departmentally.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1925—contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		<i>Recurring Charges.</i>				
Hanthawaddy.	Syriam	Wages of Caretaker and necessary repairs to the old Portuguese Church,	240	240	230	
	Mandalay	Palace buildings ...	4,000	4,000	3,863	
	Do.	Wages of Durwans of Palace buildings.	3,000	3,000	2,868*	
	Do.	<i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort walls.	4,000	4,000	3,921	
	Do.	Tawgyagyaung Pagoda.	100	100	100	
Mandalay	Do.	Tomb of King Mindôn.				
	Do.	Tomb of Queen Sinbyumayin.				
	Do.	Tomb of Medawgyi, mother-in-law of Mindôn.				
	Do.	Tomb of Nanmadawgyi.				
	Do.	Tomb of Medawgyi (Laungshe Queen), Queen of Mindôn.	300	300 (-160)	139	
	Amara-pura.	Tomb of Bodawpaya				
	Do.	Tomb of King Bagyidaw.				
	Do.	Tomb of Shwebo Min.				
	Do.	Tomb of King Mindôn's mother.				
		Carried over ...	...	11,640 (-160)	11,121	

\* Undertaken de partm entally.

## APPENDIX C—contd.

Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1925—contd.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS 1925—contd. 1925		11,640 (—160)	11,121	
		Recurring Charges —contd.				
Mandalay	Amara-pura.	Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda.	400	400 (—350)	50	
	Do.	Pangon and Shwe-daik.	100	100	98	
	Kala-gyaung.	Clearing jungle around Nandawye Pagoda.				
Kyaukse	Do.	Clearing jungle around Letthe Pagoda.				
	Do.	Clearing jungle around Chanthaya Pagoda.	180	180	160	
	Ebya ...	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda.				
Katha ...	Metkaya	Clearing jungle around Shweyaung-daw Pagoda.				
	Tagaung	Clearing jungle around Zina-aung-gya-shwebontha Pagoda.				
	Do.	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda.	240	240	150	
	Maing-daing.	Clearing jungle around Mosudaung Pagoda.				
	Myadaung	Clearing jungle around Paungdaw-u Pagoda.				
		Carried over ...	...	12,560 (—510)	11,579	

## APPENDIX C—contd.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1925—contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Brought forward ...	...	12,560 (-510)	11,579	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS —contd.				
		<i>Recurring Charges</i> —contd.				
Shwebo	Shwebo	Alaungpaya's Tomb	150	150 (-125)	5	
	Do.	Shed over the Inscription stone in Court House compound.	50	50 (-39)	3	
Sagaing	Sagaing	Tupayon Pagoda ..	135	135 (+43)	169	
	Do.	Inscription shed ...	70	70 (-43)	16	
	Ava ...	Okkyauing and Watch Tower.	350	350	353	
	Mingun	Tazaung and Bell ..	150	150 (+6)	89	
	Do.	Sinbyume Pagoda	240	240	245	
	Do.	Pondawpaya ..	50	50 (-6)	32	
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	Pali Stone shed and an old buoy.	40	40	40	
Prome ...	Hmawza	Bawbawgyi Pagoda	300	300	273	
	Do.	Lemyethna Pagoda				
	Do.	Bêbê Pagoda ...				
Myingyan	Pagan	Wages of Durwans looking after pagodas.	2,172	2,172 (-400)	1,766	
		Carried over ...	...	16,267 (-1,074)	14,570	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1925—contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs. 16,267 (- 1,074)	Rs. 14,570	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS — <i>contd.</i>				
		<i>Recurring Charges</i> — <i>contd.</i>				
	Nyaung-u	Kyaukku-Ohnmin Cave Temple (spent) Rs. 148.				
	Do.	Hmyathat-Ohnmin Cave Temple (spent) Rs. 217.				
	Do.	Thamihwet-Ohnmin Cave Temple (spent) Rs. 255.				
	Do.	Sapada Pagoda (spent) Rs. 87.				
	Do.	Kyanzittha's Ohnmin (spent) Rs. 90.				
	Pagan	Bupaya Pagoda (spent) Rs. 35.				
	Do.	Bidagat-Taik or library (spent) Rs. 250.				
	Do.	Shwegugyi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 29.				
	Do.	Thatbyinnyu Pagoda (spent) Rs. 113.				
	Do.	Nathlaunggyaung Temple (spent) Rs. 10.				
	Do.	Ngakywe-Nadaung (spent) Rs. 20.				
	Do.	Patothamya (spent) Rs. 102.				
	Do.	Mi-malaung-gyaung Temple (spent) Rs. 86.				
	Do.	Gawdawpalin Pagoda (spent) Rs. 266.				
	Do.	Mingalazedi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 270.				
Myingyan		Carried over ...	...	16,267 (- 2,074)	14,570	

## APPENDIX C—concl'd.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending the 31st March 1925—concl'd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1924-25.	Amount spent during the year 1924-25.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		Brought forward ...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS —concl'd.		16,267 (-1,074)	14,570	
		Recurring Charges —concl'd.				
Myingyan	Myin-pagan.	Nanpaya stone Temple (spent) Rs. 69.	3,500	3,500	3,354	
	Do.	Nagayon Pagoda (spent) Rs. 200.				
	Do.	Seinnyet Ama and Seinnyet Nyima Pagodas (spent) Rs. 577.				
	Thiyyi-pyitsaya.	Eastern and Western Petleik Pagodas (spent) Rs. 355.				
	Do.	Lawkananda Pagoda (spent) Rs. 7.				
	Pwasaw	Dhammayazika Pagoda (spent) Rs. 44.				
	Minnanthu	Payathonzu, Thanbula and Nandamannya (spent) Rs. 37. Cost of remaining Materials Rs. 87.				
		Total ...	...	19,767 (-1,074)	17,924	
		Total annual and special repairs.	...	53,992 (+1,413)	52,518	
		Add 23 per cent. agency charges on the cost of works undertaken through the agency of Public Works Department.	...	10,981 (+325)	10,672	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	64,973 (+1,738)	63,190	

## APPENDIX D.

*Cost of Archaeological Survey, Burma, under the main heads of the Budget for 1924-25.*

Main heads of Budget.	Provision in Budget for 1924-25.	Actual expenditure in 1924-25.	Balance remaining on 31st March 1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.</b>	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Salaries.</i>			
<i>OFFICER.</i>			
Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, 1.	16,200 0 0	13,200 0 0 £360 0 0 (about Rs. 5,000)	-2,000 0 0
Leave Salary ...	3,000 0 0	...	3,000 0 0
Total Pay of Officer ...	19,200 0 0	18,200 0 0	1,000 0 0
<i>ESTABLISHMENT.</i>			
Archaeological Assistant ...	2,620 0 0	2,620 0 0	...
Architectural Surveyor ...	1,980 0 0	1,976 15 0	3 1 0
Talaing Pandit ...	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	...
Clerks, 4 ...	3,470 0 0	3,468 0 0	2 0 0
Draftsman ...	910 0 0	863 12 0	46 4 0
Burmese Artist and Assistant Photographer, 2.	1,120 0 0	1,079 0 0	41 0 0
Servants, 3 ...	560 0 0	551 8 0	8 8 0
Leave Salary ...	300 0 0	82 11 0	217 5 0
Total Pay of Establishment ...	12,040 0 0	11,721 14 0	318 2 0
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>			
Honorarium ...	* 1,600 0 0 -1,600 0 0	...	...
House-rent and other allowances ...	2,220 0 0	2,220 0 0	...
Travelling allowance of Officer ...	2,400 0 0	1,063 12 0	1,336 4 0
Travelling allowance of Establishment	1,600 0 0	1,872 15 0	-272 15 0
Total Allowances, Honoraria, etc.	7,820 0 0 -1,600 0 0	5,156 11 0	1,063 5 0
<i>Supplies and Services.</i>			
Petty Supplies and Services; Preservation of Archaeological Remains.	200 0 0	185 0 0	15 0 0
Director-General's Library and other publications.	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...
Purchase of photographs and photographic materials.	800 0 0	† 645 13 0	154 3 0
Archaeological Scholarship ...	1,930 0 0	875 0 0	1,055 0 0
Total Supplies and Services ...	3,930 0 0	2,705 13 0	1,224 3 0
<i>Contingencies.</i>			
Contract contingencies ...	2,860 0 0	2,712 15 0	147 1 0
Rents, rates and taxes ...	960 0 0	960 0 0	...
Total Contingencies ...	3,820 0 0	3,672 15 0	147 1 0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	46,810 0 0 -1,600 0 0	41,457 5 0	3,752 11 0

\* Re-appropriated for conservation works.

† Deducting Rs. 16-5-0 recovered from the sale of photographs



## APPENDIX E.

(a) *List of Drawings made by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1924-25.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of Drawings.	Scale.	Locality.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	507*	Site plan of the Dhammayazika Pagoda	32' = 1"	Pwasaw.
2	508	Plan of the Dhammayazika Pagoda ...	16' = 1"	
3	509	Section of the Dhammayazika Pagoda.	16' = 1"	
4	510	Section of the porch over the western entrance of the enclosure wall of the Ananda Temple.	4' = 1"	Pagan.
5	511	Site plan of the Ananda Temple ...	50' = 1"	
6	512	Plan of the Ananda Temple ...	16' = 1"	
7	513	Section of the Ananda Temple ...	16' = 1"	
8	514	Ananda Temple— Part elevation of the plinth near the north-west corner, showing some of the terra-cotta plaques.	2' = 1"	
9	515	Ananda Temple— Section along one of the corridors on the north side of the Sanctum.	4' = 1"	

\* Numbering continued from previous report.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1924-25.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2444*	East view of a mound known as Hlandoetaung.	8"×6"	} Hmawza.	
2	2445	Part of a stone pedestal unearthed at Hlandoetaung.	6"×4"		
3	2446	View of a brick wall uncovered at Hlandoetaung.	Do.		
4	2447	A mound near Maung Paw's field, Shwelaunggan, south view.	8"×6"		
5	2448	A gold image of Buddha, found in Maung Paw's field and now in the possession of a monk at Hlandoetaung.	4"×2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		
6	2449	View of a mound marking the site of a cemetery on the south of Yahandakan village.	8"×6"		
7	2450	View of a mound marking the site of a cemetery on the south of Yahandakan village, after excavation showing a brick wall.	Do.		
8	2451	View of a mound marking the site of a cemetery on the south of Yahandakan village, showing a funeral urn unearthed <i>in situ</i> .	6"×4"		
9	2452	Do.	Do.		
10	2453	Do.	Do.		
11	2454	View of old burial ground in Yahandakan village.	8"×6"		
12	2455	View of old burial ground in Yahandakan village, showing the funeral urns unearthed <i>in situ</i> after excavation.	6"×4"		
13	2456	Funeral urns from the above site.	Do.		
14	2457	Iron nails and daggers discovered at the above site.	Do.		

\* Numbering continued from previous report.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1924-25—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
15	2458	Mound in Maung Lu Bo's field on the south of Kimmungyon village before excavation—east view.	8"×6"	Hmawza.	
16	2459	Mound in Maung Lu Bos' field on the south of Kimmungyon village, in the course of excavation—south view.	Do.		
17	2460	Ornamental bricks unearthed at the above site.	6"×4"		
18	2461	A terra-cotta plaque bearing the representation of a horse with its rider discovered at the above site.	Do.		
19	2462	A terra-cotta votive tablet found at the above site.	Do.		
20	2463	North-east view of the above mound (after excavation).	8"×6"		
21	2464	Fragment of a stone image found on the east side of the old city wall near the Shwethingan Gate.	6"×4"		
22	2465	Fragment of a stone image of Buddha found on the west side of the old city wall near the Shwethingan Gate.	Do.		
23	2466	A pillar-shaped funeral urn in baked clay found in a field outside the old city wall near Kimmungyon village.	Do.		
24	2467	Do.	Do.		
25	2468	West view of a mound in a mango grove on the west side of the Palace site near Shwegyobinyo village.	8"×6"		
26	2469	Brick walls uncovered at the above mound after excavation—north-east view.	Do.		
27	2470	Brick walls uncovered at the above mound after excavation—south-east view.	Do.		

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1924-25—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
28	2471	Brick walls uncovered at the above mound after excavation—south view.	8"×6"	Hmawza.	
29	2472	Brick walls uncovered at the above mound after excavation—west view.	Do.		
30	2473	The south wall uncovered at the above mound after excavation.	6"×4"		
31	2474	View of the south-east corner of the above mound showing the brick walls uncovered after excavation.	Do.		
32	2475	View of the north-east corner of the above mound showing the brick walls uncovered after excavation.	Do.		
33	2476	The circular brick plinth uncovered at the above mound after excavation.	Do.		
34	2477	A mortar-like stone slab found in a field near the Thabyedaung-Kan.	Do.		
35	2478	Do.	Do.		
36	2479	A mound near the south of Kangyaung Monastery on the east bank of the Shwegyobinyo Tank, west view.	8"×6"		
37	2480	A mound adjoining the above on the north side, south-east view.	Do.		
38	2481	West view of Udeinna-Natsin-Kon near the old Keddah.	6"×4"		
39 to 43	2482 to 2486	Stone sculptures found at the Udeinna-Natsin-Kon.	Do.		
44 to 48	2487 to 2491	Do.	4"×2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "		

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1924-25—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
49	2492	Fragment of a terra-cotta votive tablet found at the Udeinna-Natsin-Kon.	4" × 2½"	Hmawza.	
50	2493	A stone image of a deva found at Thit-cho-bin-Kon.	6" × 4"		
51	2494	View of a mound in a field belonging to Maung Po Mya on the north side of the Palace site.	4" × 2¾"		
52 to 57	2495 to 2500	Votive tablets found at the above mound.	Do.		
58	2501	Fragment of a stone image of Buddha found at a mound on the south of the Bawbawgyi Pagoda.	Do.		
59 to 61	2502 to 2504	Views of a mound near Thon-banhla-Kon at Mahtaw village.	Do.		
62	2505	A standing image of Buddha in stone found at the above mound (No. 61) after its restoration by the villagers.	Do.		
63 to 65	2506 to 2508	Fragments of terra-cotta plaques found at a mound near Yindaikkwinyo.	Do.		
66	2509	A funeral urn in baked clay found near a well at Kin-mungyon village.	6" × 4"		
67	2510	Dhammayazika Pagoda, north-east view.	8" × 6"	Pwasaw.	
68	2511	Dhammayazika Pagoda, south-east view.	Do.		
69	2512	Gable of a brick monastery with plaster carvings situated on the north side of Sudaungbye Pagoda.	Do.		
70	2513	A stone column formed of rings originally built over a funeral urn, found within the compound of the Ananda Kyaung-daik Monastery.	Do.	Pagan.	

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1924-25—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
71 & 72	2514 & 2515	A stone ring from a column similar to the above (No. 70) in nature, now in the Museum.	6" × 4"	Pagan.	
73 & 74	2516 & 2517	A stone image of Buddha originally found within a ruined temple near the Ananda Pagoda, now in the Museum.	Do.		
75	2518	A stone image of Buddha (No. 73) showing a line of writing at the back.	Do.		
76	2519	Fragment of a stone sculpture bearing the representation of Buddha found at the Tilominlo Pagoda, now in the Museum.	Do.		
77 & 78	2520 & 2521	Stone windows originally belonging to a ruined temple in the compound of the Gawdawpalin Temple, now in the Museum.	Do.		
79 & 80	2522 & 2523	A wooden image of Buddha originally found within a relic chamber of the Dhammayazika Pagoda, now in the Museum, front view.	Do.		
81 & 82	2524 & 2525	One leaf of a carved wooden door deposited in the Museum.	Do.		
83 & 84	2526 & 2527	An image of Buddha, made of cloth, found within a ruined temple, and now placed in the Museum, front view.	Do.		
85 & 86	2528 & 2529	A copper casket—the original with U Wilatha, a Buddhist monk in the Ananda Kyaung-daik Monastery.	Do.		
87	2530	An old copper betel-nut cutter—the original with U Wilatha, a Buddhist monk in the Ananda Kyaungdaik Monastery.	Do.		

## APPENDIX E—concl'd.

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1924-25—concl'd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photographs.	Size of photographs.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
88	2531	An old iron betel-nut cutter—the original with U Wilatha, a Buddhist monk in the Ananda Kyaungdaik Monastery.	6" × 4"	Pagan.	
89 to 155	2532 to 2598	* King Mindon, King Mindon's Queens including the Chief Queen, King Pagan's Chief Queen, King Thibaw, Queen Supayalat, Princes and Princesses (sons and daughters of King Mindon), ex-Burmese Ministers, etc.	6" × 4" and 4" × 2½"	...	
156	2599	* Nyaung Shwe Sawbwa and his wife in Court dress.	6" × 4"	...	

\* Copies from old photographs—Originals with Maung Maung Tin, K.S.M., A.T.M., retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mandalay.

## APPENDIX F.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1924-25, AND IN THE PRESS ABOUT TO BE ISSUED.

I.—*Report.*

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the year ending 31st March 1924.

II.—*Epigraphia Birmanica, etc.*

1. '*Epigraphia Birmanica*,' Volume III, Part II, containing the Kalyani Inscriptions in Talaing, by C. O. Blagden. (In Press.)
2. A table of contents, list of plates and abbreviations in the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume I, Parts I and II.
3. Index to the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume I, Parts I and II.
4. Index to the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume II, Part II.
5. List of Coins in the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.
6. 'Guide-book to the Palace at Mandalay.'
7. Archæological Memoir No. 27, containing the pageant of King Mindon going from the Palace to the Kyauktawgyi Pagoda at Mandalay. (Being struck off in the Government of India Press, Calcutta.)

III.—*Contributions to the Archæological Survey of India Annual Report.*

A brief *résumé* of Conservation, Exploration, Epigraphical and other work in the Burma Circle during the year 1923-24.



## APPENDIX G.

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—INSCRIPTIONS.						
1	Thaunggyi Pagoda, Magyibin Village, Taungtha Township, Myingyan District.	Stone ...	Seventeen lines.	Burmese	...	The Upper portion of the stone is broken off; the lower portion records the dedication of slaves. It bears no date; but judging from its writing the inscription appears to be about 600 years old.
2	Ordination Hall, Padasagon Village, Taungtha Township, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Do.	Burmese and Pali.	806 B.E.	Records the dedication of an ordination hall. The middle portion of the inscription is damaged.
3	Shwelinbin Pagoda, Nwate Village, Taungtha Township, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Nineteen lines.	Burmese	837 B.E.	Records the building of a pagoda, a monastery and an ordination hall. Name of founder missing.
4	Museum, Pagan, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Thirteen lines.	Do.	696 B.E.	Records the erection by Min-lyin-Saya of a seated image of Buddha in the Thatbyinnyu Temple, and the dedication thereto of slaves and money.
5	Do.	Do. ...	Seventeen lines.	Do.	622 B.E.	Records the erection of a monastery and the dedication thereto of slaves by a <i>thugyi</i> (village headman).
6	Do.	Do. ...	Nine lines	Do.	744 B.E.	Records the plastering undertaken to a pagoda and execution of painting in it.

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—INSCRIPTIONS— <i>contd.</i>						
7	Originally found in a field near Thonbanhlakon, south of Mah-taw Village, Hmawza Township, Prome District, now in the Archæological Office, Mandalay.	Brick ...	One line	Pyu ...	...	Bears two Pyu numeral symbols.
8	Originally found on a mound marking the site of U-deinna Nat shrine, near Shingyon, Hmawza Township, Prome District; now in the Museum, Hmawza.	Do. ...	One line	Do. ...	...	Bears Pyu numeral symbols.
9	Photo of an inscription forwarded by Mr. H. C. Noyce of Mandalay. The locality of original inscription stone not known.	Stone ...	Eleven lines.	Burmese	585 B.E. 590 B.E.	Records probably the building of a pagoda and the dedication of slaves thereto.
10	Museum, Pagan, Myingyan District. Found originally in the possession of U Seinda, a Buddhist monk of Ananda Kyaungdaik, Pagan.	Terra-cotta plaque.	One line	Do.	...	Bears the number 913 in Burmese.

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			INSCRIPTIONS— <i>contd.</i>			
11	Museum, Pagan, Myingyan District. Originally belonged to the Ananda Pagoda but before its removal to the Museum it was found in the possession of U Seinda, a Buddhist monk of Ananda Kyaungdaik.	Terra-cotta plaque.	One line	Burmese	...	Records the name of donor or sculptor.
12	Museum, Pagan, Myingyan District.	Stone image of Buddha, which belonged originally to the Kubyauk-nge Temple, Wetkyi-in Village, Pagan.	One line	Do.	...	Do.
13	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
14	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.
15	Do.	Stone image of Buddha originally found in the Hna-kyeik-shit-su Temple near the Ananda Temple, Pagan.	Two lines	Do.	...	Do.

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
16	Museum, Pagan, Myingyan District.	I.— Iron seal	INSCRIPTION One line	s— <i>concl'd.</i> Burmese	...	The seal with its handle is made of one piece of iron in the shape of a hammer and is 18 inches long. It bears the title of Myadaung Sa-yadaw given him by King Mindon.

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1 to 37	Silver	...	...	...	II.— COINS.*	Two Chaitya-like triangular objects one being placed above the other within an area in the centre guarded by two cobra-shaped objects.	These are old symbolical coins found within the precincts of the Insein Central Jail, and presented by the Government of Burma.
					<i>Burmese—Early Commemorative Coins</i>		
38 to 40	Silver	...	...	...	<i>Gadhaiya Coins.</i> Rude imitation of Sassanian bust r., without wings to head-dress. Meaningless lines and curves.	Lines and dots suggesting the Sassanian fire altar.	Reference: I.M.C. I. Pl. XXV, Nos. 11 and 12. Found at Pahwa, District Yeotmal, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.

\* These coins were presented to the coin cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

## APPENDIX G—contd.

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—COINS*—contd.							
<i>Coins of the Rashtrakuta Kings.</i>							
41 to 43	Silver	Krishna-Raja Rashtrakuta.	...	375 to 400 A.D.	Rude head of King with moustaches. No legend.	Recumbent Bull to right, Indian legend Prama Naheswar Mahaditya Padamudhyata Sri Krishna Raja.	Reference Cunningham Coins of Mediaeval India, plate I, 18 and 19, and Archaeological Survey, Vol. IX, 29, Sl. V, 26, 27 and 28. Found at Dhamori, District Amraoti, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
<i>Bahamani s.</i>							
44	Copper.	Ahmed Shah II.	Jabbalpur.	84X	Persian characters.	Persian characters.	N.S. No. XXXVII, page 32, No. 37. Found in Village Kothari Talq Mangrul, District Akola, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
45	Do.	Do.	Do.	84X	Do.	Do.	N.S. No. XXXVII, page 32, No. 35. Found at Village Kothari Talq Mangrul, District Akola, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
46	Do.	Do.	Do.	85X	Do.	Do.	Do.
47	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.

\* These coins were presented to the coin cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—COINS*— <i>contd.</i> <i>Kings of Gujrat.</i>							
48	Silver.	Mahmud III.	...	...	Persian characters.	Persian characters.	Reference : I.M.C. II, page 236, No. 81. Found at Dudhamal Village, District Buldana, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
<i>Malwa Kings.</i>							
49 to 51	Copper.	Hoshang Shah.	Shahdiabad	...	Persian characters.	Persian characters.	I.M.C. Vol. II, page 246, No. 2. Found at Village Kothari Talq Mangrul, District Akola, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
<i>Mughal ls.</i>							
52	Silver	Aurangzeb.	Surat	1076H	Persian characters.	Persian characters.	Found at Village Ugwa, District Akola, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	1082H	Do.	Do.	Do.
54	Do.	Do.	Do.	1093H. 25 r.y.	Do.	Do.	Found in Basti District. Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.

\* These coins were presented to the coin cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					11.—COINS*— <i>contd.</i> <i>Mughals</i> — <i>contd.</i>		
55	Silver	Aurangzeb.	Surat	23r.y. 1091H	...	...	Found at Village Kothari Talq Mangrul, District Akola, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
56	Do.	Do.	Do.	26r.y. 1093H.			
57	Do.	Do.	Do.	27r.y. 1095H.			
58	Do.	Do.	Do.	33r.y. 1101H.			
59	Do.	Do.	Do.	41r.y. 1109H			
60	Do.	Shah Alam Bahadur.	Shahjahanabad.	1120-2.	Persian characters.	Persian characters.	Found in Ishapura Village, Gorakhpur District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces.
61	Silver	Do.	Do.	1121-3	Do.	Do.	Found in Basti District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces.
62	Do.	Far-rukhsiyar.	Do.	3r.y.	Do.	Do.	Found at Chikalda, District Amraoti, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
63	Do.	Muhammed Shah.	Do.	1136-6	Do.	Do.	Found in Basti District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces.

\* These coins were presented to the coin cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

APPENDIX G—*concl.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—concl.*

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
					II.—COINS*— <i>concl.</i> <i>Mughals—concl.</i>		
64	Silver	Mahammed Shah.	Shajahanabad.	1137-7.	Persian characters.	Persian characters.	Found at Chikalda, District Amraoti, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
65	Do.	Do.	Do.	113X9	Do.	Do.	Found in Basti District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces.
66	Do.	Shah Alam II.	Farukhabad.	1194-21.	Do.	Do.	Presented by the Government of the United Provinces.

\* These coins were presented to the coin cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.

N.B.—Besides these coins, there are also a number of coins and medals, presented by Mr. L. M. T. Deveria to the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon.



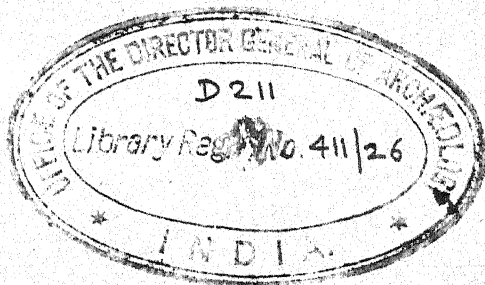


*Handwritten signature or initials.*



Report  
OF THE  
Superintendent, Archæological  
Survey, Burma

For the Year ending 31st March 1926



Rangoon :

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Burma

1926

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SHWE BU, HONORARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
OFFICER FOR ARAKAN FOR THE YEAR 1925-26.

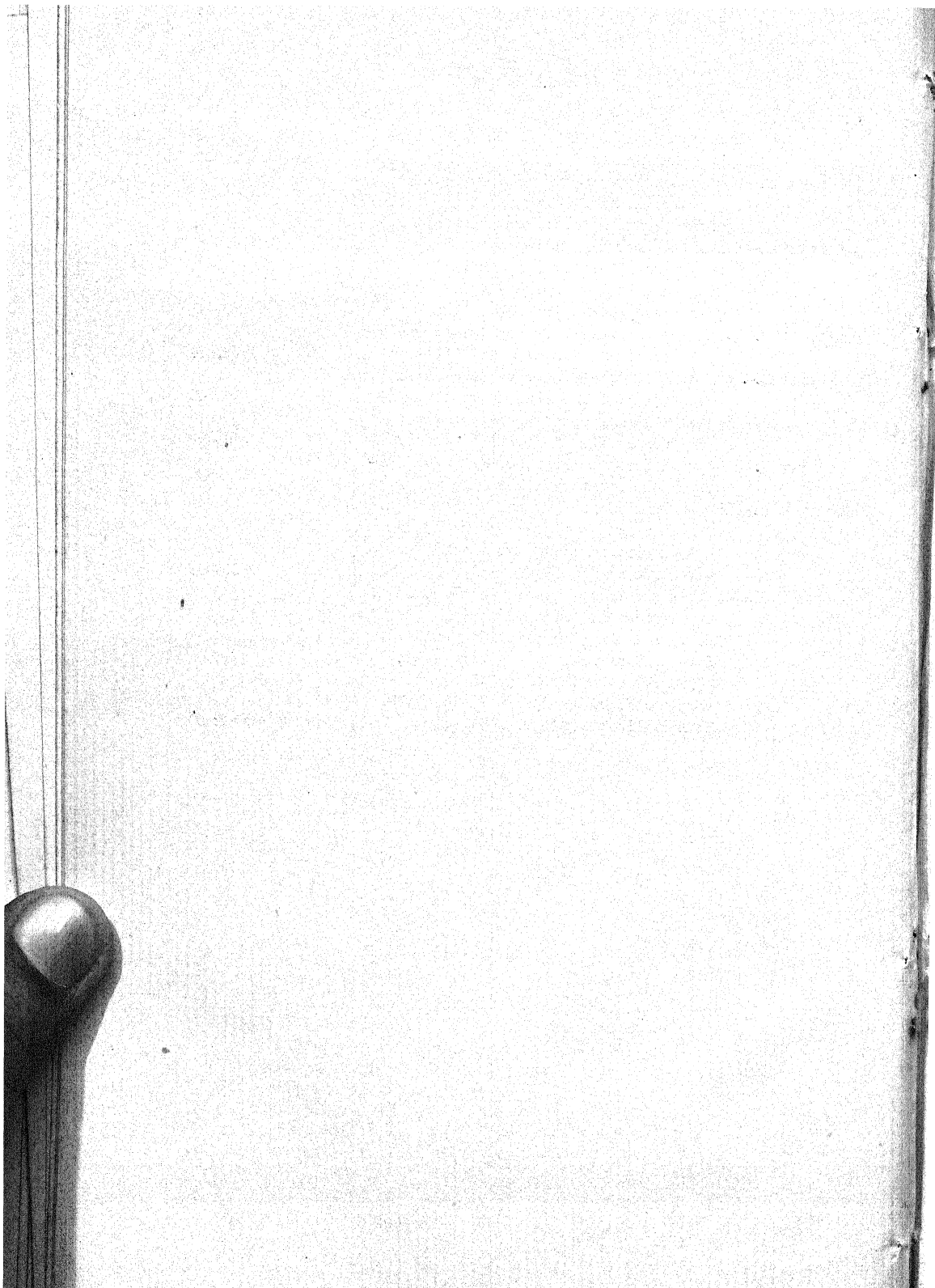
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GOVERNMENT OF BURMA  
FINANCE AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

[Miscellaneous.]

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Burma in the Finance and Revenue Department,—No. 245J26, dated the 22nd July 1926.

READ—

Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1926.

**Resolution.**—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council orders that the Report be published.

By order of the Governor-in-Council.

W. BOOTH-GRAVELY,  
*Secretary to the Government of Burma,  
Finance and Revenue Department.*





# Report

OF THE

## Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1926.

---

### FIRST PART.

#### SECTION I.

*Office work, giving details of Programme carried out and of Programme for the ensuing year.*

1. The programme for the year under report consisted of the following items :—

Programme for the past year and action taken with regard to it.

(i) The revision of the letterpress of the monograph on the 550 terra-cotta plaques with *jātaka* scenes from the Petleik pagoda, Pagan ; and

(ii) The compilation of a history of architecture at Pagan consisting of a series of monographs on the principal temples.

Item (i) is now practically finished, though requiring some more revision. The collection of photographs for reproduction to illustrate the monograph has been examined. It is found that a few photographs are lacking ; this is due to the fact that a few of the plaques, which are missing from the Petleik pagoda and which were to be replaced by those illustrating the same stories from some other pagodas at Pagan in order to complete the whole collection, cannot be found on any pagoda there. These missing plaques are being looked for at pagodas in other parts of the Province. It should be remarked here that the cost of reproducing those 550 photographs will be very heavy, to which again will have to be added the cost of printing the letterpress which is necessarily rather voluminous. In the present state of things it looks as if the issuing of this monograph will have to be kept in abeyance for some time.

Item (ii) is a monograph on the Ananda temple at Pagan which is to appear first among the series of these studies on those ancient monuments. The writing of the letterpress is now well in hand ; the drawings and photographs necessary to illustrate it have been collected and arranged. It is expected that this monograph will be sent to press in the course of the year 1926-27.

Besides the two items of work mentioned above, the publication of some individual inscriptions was continued during the year. With regard to this work I am glad to say that the *Epigraphia Birmanica*, Volume III, Part II, containing the Kalyāni Inscriptions by Mr. C. O. Blagden, which has been so long in preparation and in the press, is now shortly to be issued. It will contain 24 plates of illustration which are now in final proof.

2. As a programme for the year 1926-27, the Local Government has sanctioned the continuation of the compilation of a history of architecture at Pagan consisting of a series of monographs on the principal temples.

## SECTION II.

### *Tours and Inspection of Buildings and Sites.*

3. The following statement shows the time spent on each tour and the places visited by the Superintendent, the Assistant Superintendent and the Honorary Archæological Officer for Arakan :—

Date.	Object of journey.	Number of days.
1925.	<i>Superintendent, Archæological Survey.</i>	
8th to 28th November	To inspect the archæological buildings at Pagan in the Myingyan District.	21
11th to 31st December	To inspect the archæological buildings and to conduct excavations at Hmawza in the Prome District.	21
1926.		
1st to 16th January ...	To inspect the archæological buildings and to conduct excavations at Hmawza in the Prome District.	16
31st January to 15th February,	To inspect archæological buildings at Myohaung in the Akyab District.	16
26th February to 6th March.	To inspect archæological sites near Bhamo in the Bhamo District.	9
	Total ...	83

Date.	Object of journey.	Number of days.
1925.	<i>Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.</i>	
8th to 28th November	To inspect archæological buildings at Pagan in the Myingyan District in company with the Superintendent.	21
11th to 31st December	To inspect archæological buildings in company with the Superintendent and to assist the Superintendent in the supervision of the excavation works undertaken at Hmawza in the Prome District.	21
1926.		
1st to 16th January ...	To inspect archæological buildings in company with the Superintendent and to assist the Superintendent in the supervision of the excavation works undertaken at Hmawza in the Prome District.	16
31st January to 15th February.	To inspect archæological buildings at Myohaung in the Akyab District in company with the Superintendent.	16
26th February to 6th March.	To inspect archæological sites near Bhamo in the Bhamo District in company with the Superintendent.	9
19th to 21st March ...	To inspect archæological buildings at Sagaing, Ava and Amarapura.	3
27th March ...	To inspect archæological buildings at Mingun in the Sagaing District.	1
	Total ...	87
1925.	<i>Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan.</i>	
3rd to 10th April ...	To inspect ancient monuments in the Akyab District.	8
23rd to 28th May ...	To inspect ancient monuments at Yochaung in the Akyab District.	6
27th to 29th August ...	To inspect ancient monuments and to examine a collection of old coins at Okebyin in the Akyab District.	3
1st to 4th October ...	To inspect ancient monuments at Minbya in the Akyab District.	4
28th to 30th November	To inspect cave temples at Kudaung in the Akyab District.	3
1926.		
6th to 10th February	To inspect archæological buildings at Myohaung in the Akyab District in company with the Superintendent.	5
	Total ...	29

## SECTION III.

*Recommendations made during the year for Conservation or Excavation.*

4. During the year under report I represented to the Director-General of Archæology in India the necessity for the entertainment of a durwan to look after the ancient monuments and antiquities at Hmawza near Prome. There are three monuments, namely the Bawbawgyi, Bèbè and Lemyethna Pagodas, and a local Museum at Hmawza, which are in charge of the Archæological Department, besides some old stone sculptures which were unearthed in the course of excavations and which have been left *in situ* under temporary sheds. All of these, with the exception of the museum which is situated within a monastery compound, are scattered about in the jungle, and in the absence of a durwan to look after them, they are often exposed to the depredations of cowherds and other mischievous persons and jungle fire. Consequently the entertainment of a durwan on a pay of Rs. 14— $\frac{1}{2}$ —17 per mensem to be borne on the temporary works establishment of the Archæological Department and paid out of the allotment for "Conservation of Ancient Monuments" in the Burma Circle was sanctioned with effect from the 1st March 1926, and accordingly a durwan has now been appointed to look after the ancient monuments and antiquities at Hmawza. One of his principal duties is to inspect them two or three times a week, keep them clear of jungle, as far as possible, throughout the year and report to the Archæological Superintendent from time to time on their state of preservation.

5. There are at Mandalay near the Palace in Fort Dufferin, five tombs; there are four others at Amarapura, three on the site, within the walls, of this abandoned city, and the fourth in the present town of Amarapura. They were erected to the memory of members of the Alompra Dynasty. In the absence of inscriptions or epitaphs on or near these tombs, the interest of visitors, Burmese and others, in these monuments, was naturally small or completely absent. To remedy this regrettable state of things, a proposal to provide these nine royal tombs with inscriptions on marble slabs was made in the course of the year 1924-25, but for want of time during that year, the execution of the work had to be kept in abeyance; again, it could not be included in the programme of work for the year under report for want of funds. The repairs to the tombs themselves have now been completed and the erection of these epitaphs should no longer be delayed. They will bear a short historical notice, in Burmese and English, on the Kings and Queens to whose memory

the tombs have been erected. It is estimated that the work will cost Rs. 1,635 which has been provided in the budget proposed for the year 1926-27.

6. The proposal for the extension of the Museum at Pagan was made as long ago as 1918 during one of the visits of the Director-General of Archæology in India to Burma. At that time, the Museum was pretty full, and now, with the accumulated finds of the past eight years, the necessity of such an extension is becoming more acute. Many sculptures and other antiquarian objects are lying scattered about practically shelterless owing to lack of room. For instance, during my stay at Pagan in 1925, I succeeded in collecting no less than 43 pieces of antiquities, consisting of stone and wooden statues and carvings, terra-cotta plaques, etc., which had to be stored away in a corner of the building. There is no doubt that a further search among the many ruins scattered all over Pagan will bring to light many more such finds. The time has now come to house in a fitting manner the present exhibits, and to provide room for those which may be found in the future. The estimated amount for the extension of the Museum is Rs. 24,459, but it has been found impossible to provide for the purpose more than Rs. 6,592 in the budget proposed for the year 1926-27.

7. The original estimate which provides principally for the construction of gardens on the Palace Platform, Mandalay, also provides for laying *Pakhangyi* stone flags round some of the buildings that still remain on the Palace Platform, and the necessary repairs to those buildings. The construction of gardens has been completed, but as all the items in the original estimate, costing altogether Rs. 89,850, have not yet been completed, the estimate has to be kept open under the existing rules, and the cost of the maintenance of the gardens is charged to it together with the cost of the other items as they are taken in hand. Only a sum of about Rs. 16,000 can annually be provided for the purpose, and the greater portion of this amount goes towards the expenditure for the maintenance of the gardens, leaving a barely sufficient amount to allow this Department to take in hand, during the year, the undone portion of the work provided in the original estimate. At the suggestion of the Executive Engineer in charge of the works, it is now proposed to close the original estimate and to prepare two fresh ones; the one to provide for the undone portion of the work provided in the original estimate, and the other to cover the expenditure for the maintenance of the gardens. These estimates are now under preparation, and will be forwarded to the Director-General of Archæology in India when ready.

8. Considering the large extent of the ruins at Pagan, the staff of durwans employed in looking after a certain number of the monuments is rather small, and the work consequently somewhat suffered. There are only 11 durwans altogether, only 9 of whom are in charge of pagodas and temples, the other 2 being attached to the Museum. The question consequently arose as to the practicability of re-arranging the staff and forming them into gangs for better efficiency and facility of control. After mature consultation with the Executive Engineer, Pakôkku Division, who has control over these men, we came to the conclusion that most of these durwans had too much work, having in many cases, too many buildings in their charge, which they had to keep clean, weed, watch, etc. It has been therefore decided that the monuments should be regrouped and the charge of each durwan re-arranged, so that the work may be equally divided among the staff, due consideration being taken of the importance and size of each building, and the distance the durwan will have to walk in the discharge of his duties from one monument to the other ; also that the number of pagodas looked after by these men should be reduced considerably by dropping off most of the unimportant buildings which are not borne on the list of monuments protected by Government, and retaining only those, 43 in number, which are in charge of the Central Government ; it was also decided that the number of durwans be increased by one, *i.e.*, from 11 to 12. This new arrangement, under the control of the Executive Engineer, is to come into force from the 1st of April 1926.

9. The durwans looking after the Palace buildings at Mandalay applied for an increment to their present pay, which ranges from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 a month. According to the local rates approved by Government, the scale of pay of durwans is Rs. 14— $\frac{1}{4}$ —17, with a good conduct allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem to men who have served not less than five years. The proposal to increase the pay of these men according to the above scale was placed before the Director-General of Archæology in India, who has sanctioned the increase from 1st April 1926.

10. At the north-east corner of the compound of the Taung-thaman Kyauktawgyi temple near Amarapura, there is a slab of stone, exposed to the weather, standing on a low brick pedestal which is now in ruin. The stone contains writing on both sides giving the history of the temple. I consider that it should be preserved *in situ* and kept under shelter unexposed to sun and rain. The Executive Engineer, Mandalay Division, has been asked



to prepare an estimate and drawings for constructing a shed over it. The inscription stone measures about 5 feet in height and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in breadth. I have suggested that the shed should be in bricks and somewhat similar in design to the inscription stone sheds in the compound of the Kuthodaw pagoda at Mandalay ; that it should have two openings facing each side of the stone containing the writing ; and that the inside should be just wide enough for a person to walk round easily. There are many old bricks now lying useless in the ruined *zaungdan* round the enclosure walls ; those could be collected and used in building the shed.

11. It has been proposed to appoint a caretaker to the Tupayon pagoda and Inscription shed at Sagaing on Rs. 14

per mensem, whose duty will be to attend to the weeding of vegetation and the clearing of rubbish at these two buildings, besides keeping watch especially over the inscription shed to prevent any possible damage being done to the inscription stones by visitors. Provision for the pay of this man has been made in the budget for 1926-27. It has

also been proposed, to enable him to discharge his duties more thoroughly, to build for him a cabin or shed in the vicinity of these two buildings. The Subdivisional Officer, Public Works Department, Sagaing, has been asked to prepare drawings for the proposed shed as well as an estimate of the cost.

12. (a) During my visit to Pagan in November 1925, one Maung Saing

Private enterprise  
in conservation.

a lacquerware manufacturer, requested permission to undertake the following repairs to the Min-*o*-chantha pagoda, near the Ananda temple :—(1) to gild the *Hti* or umbrella, (2) to whitewash the body of the pagoda and (3) to repair the wooden *Tazaung* attached to the pagoda. Permission was granted, and at the same time advice given on the spot as to how best to proceed in the work of repairs ; the building is not borne on the list of monuments protected by Government. There are many such monuments in Pagan, ranging in age from about eight to three centuries ; it is essential that, when repaired by pious persons, their characteristic architectural features should be preserved as much as possible, hence, the advice always given to would-be repairers by the Superintendent, although these buildings are not borne on the Government's list. Such advice is generally carefully followed during repairs.

(b) U Ketu, a *hpongyi* of Pwasaw, Pagan, enquired whether he might undertake certain repairs to the Sudaungbye pagoda, situated near Pwasaw : this pagoda is not borne on the list of protected monuments.



U Ketu was told how to carry out the repairs so as not to obliterate the original features of the building. There are several inscription stones in the close vicinity of the Sudaungbye ; U Ketu was asked to look with special care after these old documents, which he promised to do.

(c) U Pandicca, a Buddhist monk residing in the neighbourhood of the Myinkaba pagoda at Myinpagan, near Pagan, requested permission to dress the ground on the north and east sides of the pagoda within its iron railing, where the ground was uneven, for the convenience of the congregation who assemble there on certain feasts. The Myinkaba is a protected monument maintained by the Central Government ; however, as the levelling which U Pandicca proposed to undertake would not affect the building, permission was granted ; the monk was told that the ground should be given a slope towards the railing away from the plinth of the pagoda so as not to allow rain water to lodge there.

(d) A number of Buddhist elders of Pagan village residing near the Mahabodhi pagoda, headed by a monk named U Uttama, applied for permission to re-whitewash the pagoda. This is a protected monument, but it is in regular use for religious purposes by the Pagan villagers. Permission was granted, and at the same time it was suggested to the applicants that they should undertake some necessary minor repairs to the building, which were pointed out to them on the spot, before they applied the whitewash. They all agreed to comply with the wishes of the Superintendent in that respect.

(e) U Asaya, a Buddhist monk of the Manuha monastery at Myinpagan village, near Pagan, undertook without permission some extensive digging, earth filling and dressing the ground around the Manuha temple within its compound. In some places he dug too deep close to the foundations of the building practically exposing them. I arrived in time to make him fill up the holes and to issue strict instruction for dressing the ground of the compound which he had dug up here and there. He repaired the enclosure walls of the temple on the north and east sides which had been washed away by the rush of water ; this necessitated the encroachment of the temple land upon the adjoining land which belonged to him, and he made over that portion of his land to the temple.

His undertaking was a laudable one, but, while he deserves the thanks of this Department for the land which he gave to the temple, he deserves also its reprimand for beginning the work of levelling without my previous knowledge and against the representations of the durwan in charge. He acknowledged his error and promised to apply for leave in future.

(f) One U Tin, a Trustee of the Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi temple near Amarapura applied for permission to sink a well within the

compound of the temple at the north-east corner for the use of the clergy and laity who assemble there in large numbers during certain festivals. He was answered there was no objection to the undertaking, but that the well should be sunk as far away from the plinth of the temple and as close to the enclosure wall as possible.

(g) In the same temple there is a large stone image of the Buddha. Towards the end of the year under report, Ma Lay, a resident of the Taungthaman village, requested permission for re-painting the face of the Buddha according to custom. It was granted.

#### SECTION IV.

##### *Progress made in the preparation of the Provincial List of Ancient Monuments.*

13. His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to remove the Monuments described in the schedule given below from the list of "Protected Monuments" within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (*vide* Government of Burma, Revenue Department Notifications No. 126, dated the 24th August 1925, and No. 212, dated the 3rd December 1925):—

##### *Schedule.*

Serial No.	Name and description of Monument.	Situated in the		
		District.	Township.	Town or Village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Shitthaung Pagoda near Nattaung Monastery.	Myingyan	Nyaung-u	Nyaung-u
2	Tomb of King Alaungpaya ...	Shwebo	Shwebo	Shwebo

With the advice of the Director-General of Archæology in India, and in pursuance of the proviso to clause (a) of entry 6 in Part II of Schedule I to the Devolution Rules and to clause (a) of entry 6 in schedule II to the said Rules, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council was pleased to remove the following ancient monuments in Burma from the operation of the exception specified in each of the

said clauses (*vide* Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands Notification No. 817-Edn., dated the 30th March 1926):—

Serial No.	Name of Monument.	Locality.	District
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Kuthodaw Pagoda ...	Mandalay Cantonment	Mandalay.
2	Ananda Pagoda ...	Pagan ...	Myingyan.
3	Kanbauk Nat shrine ...	Hmawza ...	Prome.
4	Kyauktaw Zedi ...	On a hill opposite Kyauktaw.	Akyab.
5	Kaladan Stone images ...	In the Monchaungwa Temple, Monchaungwa Village.	Do.
6	Stone images of Buddha and a footprint of Gautama cut in stone.	Kyauktaw ...	Do.
7	Pitakataik or Library ...	Mrohaung ...	Do.
8	Kadawsima ...	Kamaungdat Village	Do.
9	Andaw Pagoda ...	Sandoway ...	Sandoway.
10	Shwesandaw Pagoda ...	Do. ...	Do.
11	Nandaw Pagoda ...	Do. ...	Do.
12	Lemyethna. Pagoda ...	Do. ...	Do.

## SECTION V.

*Accounts of Detailed Surveys and Excavations.*

14. Excavations were continued at Hmawza, Old Prome, during the cold season of the year under report, with the sum of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the purpose. A detailed account of these excavations is given lower down.

## SECTION VI.

*Accounts of Conservation Works proposed, carried out or in progress and of expenditure incurred on them.*

15. The following is the sanctioned programme of archæological works for 1925-26 :—
- Sanctioned programme of archæological works for 1925-26.

	Rs.
(1) Wages of caretaker and annual repairs to the old Portuguese Church at Syriam ...	250
(2) Annual repairs to the Palace buildings at Mandalay ...	3,000
	(+ 1,000)
	(= 300)

	Rs.
(3) Wages of durwans looking after the Palace at Mandalay (executed departmentally) ... ..	3,000
(4) Annual repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls at Mandalay	4,000
	(— 1,000)
	(+ 300)
(5) Annual repairs to Tawyagyaung Pagoda at Mandalay	100
(6) Annual repairs to the Royal Tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura ... ..	300
(7) Annual repairs to Pangon and Shwedaik at Amarapura	100
(8) Clearing jungles around pagodas in the Kyaukse District ... ..	180
(9) Annual repairs and wages of caretaker to Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing ... ..	539
(10) Annual repairs to the Inscription shed at Sagaing	70
(11) Annual repairs to Pondawpaya at Mingun	109
(12) Annual repairs to Tazaung and Bell at Mingun	190
(13) Annual repairs and wages of caretaker to Sinbyume Pagoda at Mingun ... ..	820
(14) Annual repairs to Ökkyauung and Watch Tower at Ava	737
(15) Annual repairs to Alaungpaya's tomb at Shwebo	50
	(— 50)
(16) Annual repairs to shed over the Inscription stone in the Court House compound at Shwebo ... ..	50
(17) Wages of durwans looking after pagodas and the Museum at Pagan ... ..	1,800
(18) Maintenance of pagodas at Pagan ... ..	3,000
(19) Annual repairs to the Archæological buildings at Hmawza ... ..	300
	(+ 50)
(20) Annual repairs to Pali stone shed and an old buoy at Pegu ... ..	40
(21) Special repairs to Dhammayazika Pagoda at Pagan	12,000
	(+ 853)
	(+ 332)
(22) Construction of gardens on the Palace platform and special repairs to the Palace buildings, Mandalay ...	12,849
(23) Government contribution towards repairs to Shitthaung Temple, etc., at Myohaung in the Akyab District (executed departmentally through the agency of the Trustees) ... ..	2,500
(24) Special repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls, Mandalay	6,000
	(— 332)
(25) Special repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda at Amarapura ... ..	3,842
(26) Special repairs to Bagyidaw's tomb at Amarapura	320
(27) Converting an old brick building near the Palace, Mandalay, into quarters for the Palace durwans and sweepers ... ..	1,633

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	Rs.
(28) Special repairs to the verandah of the King's apartment, Mandalay Palace ... ..	1,160
(29) Excavation charges (executed departmentally) ... ..	1,000
	<hr/>
	59,939
	(+ 853)
Add 23 per cent. Public Works Department agency charges on Rs. 53,439 (+ 853) [ <i>i.e.</i> Rs. 59,939 (+ 853) — Rs. 6,500] being the cost of works undertaken through the agency of the Public Works Department ... ..	12,291
	(+ 197)
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	72,230
	(+ 1,050)

16. The following are works proposed to be carried out during the Programme of works year 1926-27.  
proposed for 1926-27.

	Rs.
(1) Wages of caretaker and annual repairs to the old Portuguese Church at Syriam ... ..	240
(2) Annual repairs to Palace buildings at Mandalay ... ..	3,000
(3) Wages of durwans looking after the Palace at Mandalay (to be executed departmentally) ... ..	3,336
(4) Annual repairs to <i>Pyatthats</i> on Fort Walls, Mandalay ... ..	4,000
(5) Annual repairs to Tawyagyaung Pagoda at Mandalay ... ..	100
(6) Annual repairs to the Royal Tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura ... ..	300
(7) Wages of caretaker to the Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda at Amarapura ... ..	168
(8) Annual repairs to Paugon and Shwedaik at Amarapura ... ..	100
(9) Wages of caretaker to the Royal Tombs and remains of Bodawpaya's Palace at Amarapura ... ..	168
(10) Clearing jungles around pagodas in the Kyaukse District ... ..	180
(11) Annual repairs to Tupayon Pagoda at Sagaing ... ..	135
(12) Annual repairs to the Inscription shed at Sagaing ... ..	70
(13) Wages of caretaker to the Tupayon Pagoda and the Inscription shed at Sagaing ... ..	168
(14) Annual repairs to Ôkkyauing and Watch Tower at Ava ... ..	350
(15) Wages of caretaker to Ôkkyauing and Watch Tower at Ava ... ..	168
(16) Annual repairs to Tazaung and Bell at Mingun ... ..	150
(17) Annual repairs to Sinbyume Pagoda at Mingun ... ..	240
(18) Annual repairs to Pondawpaya at Mingun ... ..	50
(19) Wages of caretaker to the Tazaung and Bell, Sinbyume Pagoda and the Pondawpaya at Mingun ... ..	168
(20) Annual repairs to shed over the Inscription stone in the Court House compound at Shwebo ... ..	50
(21) Wages of durwans looking after pagodas and the Museum at Pagan ... ..	1,860
(22) Maintenance of Pagodas at Pagan ... ..	3,000

	Rs.
(23) Annual repairs to Archæological Buildings at Hmawza	300
(24) Wages of durwan looking after ancient monuments and antiquities at Hmawza (to be executed departmentally)	168
(25) Annual repairs to Pali stone shed and an old buoy at Pegu	40
(26) Special repairs to Dhammayazika Pagoda at Pagan	12,000
(27) Construction of gardens on the Palace platform and special repairs to the Palace Buildings, Mandalay	12,000
(28) Special repairs to <i>Pyatthais</i> on Fort Walls, Mandalay	6,000
(29) Government contribution towards repairs to the Dukkanthein and Shitthaung Temples at Mrohaung in the Akyab District (to be executed departmentally through the agency of the Trustees)	2,500
(30) Providing marble tomb stones for Royal Tombs at Mandalay and Amarapura	1,635
(31) Extension of the Archæological Museum at Pagan	6,592
(32) Excavation charges (to be undertaken departmentally)	750
Total	59,986
Add 23 per cent. Public Works Department agency charges on Rs. 53,232 ( <i>i.e.</i> Rs. 59,986—Rs. 6,754 to be executed departmentally), being the cost of works to be undertaken through the agency of the Public Works Department	12,243
GRAND TOTAL	72,229

The above sum of Rs. 59,986 includes Rs. 18,509 for annual charges for maintenance of works which have been restored or preserved, Rs. 32,500 for incomplete works in progress on the 31st March 1926, and Rs. 8,977 for new works proposed for execution during the year 1926-27.

The Director-General of Archæology in India has sanctioned an advance allotment of Rs. 23,000 to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Finance and Revenue Department, to cover expenditure on special repairs and maintenance charges of ancient monuments in Burma, which are to be undertaken through the agency of the Public Works Department, and Rs. 1,100 to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for works to be undertaken departmentally. These sums are to be debited to the grant which will be sanctioned by the Government of India for conservation works in Burma during the year 1926-27.

## SECTION VII

### *Notices of the Subordinates and their work and of the changes in personnel.*

17. I have already mentioned last year the creation of the post of Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey in Burma. Maung Mya, the late Archæological Assistant, has held the appointment since. He has been of great assistance to me in every branch of archæology and has brought to bear on his new task his unflagged zeal and devotion.

18. The health of the subordinates has been good and their attendance regular throughout the year. Maung Ba Tin, Assistant Photographer, was disqualified medically and Maung Lan Ba, an outsider, was appointed in his place. They have all given me satisfaction, and I may make a special mention of Maung Ngwe Zin, the Architectural Surveyor, for his steady and intelligent help both in office and outdoor work.

19. Maung San Shwe Bu continued to hold the appointment of Honorary Archæological Officer for Arakan. Now that the Dukkanthein, Andaw-thein and the Ratanabon at Mrohaung have been added to the list of monuments to be maintained by the Central Government his presence at that place will be necessary at more frequent intervals than heretofore, so as to help the Trustees by his advice to carry on the work of repairs thoroughly.

## SECOND PART.

### SECTION I.

#### *Full Account of Work of Restoration and Preservation of Important Buildings and Sites, of Excavations and Fresh Discoveries.*

20. The special repairs to the Dhammayazika Pagoda at Pagan were continued during the year under report. It is a solid stupa consisting of an *amlaka* or *Khayalhi*, a finial and a bell-shaped dome resting on five receding terraces, the three lower ones of which are pentagonal. There are five staircases going up the terraces, one on each side, and at the base of the stupa there is, on each side, a small temple with a square basement enshrining an image of Buddha. They are all built on a raised platform enclosed within a wall, and there is an outer circuit wall which is pierced with five gateways. As pointed out in paragraph 21 of my last Annual Report the work on the main shrine from the *Khayalhi* down to the bottom of the bell-shaped dome and on one of the staircases was completed last year. During the year under report the work consisted in closing up the holes made by treasure-hunters at the base of the pagoda and in repairing the terraces, the battlements and corner-vases on those terraces and the remaining four staircases. The latter work was in progress when the year closed, and the Executive Engineer, Pakôkku Division, who is in charge of the work, reports that the entire work on the main shrine will be completed and the repairs to the subsidiary temples on the platform will be taken



on the work at the Dhammayazika Pagoda during the year under report is Rs. 13,020, and I have included a further sum of Rs. 12,000 in the proposed budget for the year 1926-27 for its continuation (*vide* item 26 in the statement given in paragraph 16 of this Report).

Besides the above, annual repairs were undertaken as usual to some of the protected monuments at Pagan, which were in need of them. Owing to abnormal rains and the shock of an earthquake during the year, some damages were done to the Nanpaya and Gawdawpalin Temples in the overhanging pieces in the carvings over windows and cornices. These damages were made good during the year under report. The usual clearing of vegetation and uprooting of small plants growing on and around the monuments were also carried out, the expenditure being met out of the grant for maintenance of pagodas at Pagan. The names of these monuments with the sums spent on their repairs are given in Appendix C to this Report.

## 21. The Palace at Mandalay received due attention during the year under report. Linseed-oiling with red ochre was

Conservation of the  
Palace and *Pyatthats*  
on Fort Walls,  
Mandalay.

done to the Lion Throne Room, the connecting passage, the Duck Throne Room and the rooms at the back in the same apartment, the Levee Room and the Glass Palace steps. The wall and roof of

the Watch Tower were earth-oiled. Plastering with lime or cement was done where it was necessary, and some of the carvings which had decayed were renewed. The above constituted the annual repairs done during the year. The special repairs consisted in paving with Pakhangyi stones the floor between the Southern Palace, the Chief Queen's Apartment, the Princess Royal's Room and the Central Queen's Apartment. As regards the garden on the Palace platform its construction has been completed, but it may be necessary to rearrange the plants and flower-beds, the cost of which may be met out of the funds allotted for maintenance.

The *Pyatthats* on the Fort Walls at Mandalay were also, as usual, included among the monuments to which repairs were undertaken during the year under report. The annual repairs consisted in earth-oiling the roofs of all the *Pyatthats* with red ochre, refixing those carvings which had fallen from the roofs of some of them, renewing the decayed portions of the wood-work on the roofs of some *Pyatthats* and repairing the roofs of *Pyatthat* No. 30. The special repairs executed were the following:—(1) Providing cement concrete footings to *Pyatthats* Nos. 8, 11, 13, 14 and 23; (2) splicing new teak posts; (3) jacking up sunken posts; (4) renewing the roofs of *Pyatthats* Nos. 16 and 17; and (5) replacing the teak posts of *Pyatthat* No. 18, which were rotten, with new ones.



22. The King's Apartment in the Palace at Mandalay has open verandahs constructed of wood on three sides, north, south and west. During the year under report they were found in a dilapidated condition through old age. The wooden floor had sunk in several places owing to the girders and joists having completely rotted.

Special repairs to Verandahs round the King's Apartment, Mandalay Palace.

An estimate providing for necessary repairs was prepared and sanctioned, and the work was put in hand during the year under report. However, as the work was proceeding, the flooring in the other portions of the building adjoining the above was also found very weak. This has necessitated the calling for a revised estimate which was under preparation when the year closed. It is expected that the remaining portion of the work will be completed during the course of the next official year.

23. At Amarapura, two monuments, namely: The Taungthaman

Special repairs to Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda and Bagyidaw's Tomb at Amarapura.

Kyauktawgyi Pagoda and Bagyidaw's Tomb, underwent special repairs during the year. To the former the following repairs were executed: (1) Renewing the *Seindaungs* or battlements round the open terraced flooring from which bricks had fallen or had been decaying rapidly, (2) repairing the dwarf figures supporting the heads of *Makaras* at the lower ends of the walls flanking the staircase at the entrance on each side, and (3) some necessary minor repairs to the *Manussihās* (double-bodied figures of lions with human head) at the corners of the building, such as replacing the missing finials above the crowns on the heads of some and refixing the toes which had become detached from the feet. At the Bagyidaw's Tomb the work consisted in removing the big trees and shoots from big stumps of trees thriving on the building, with roots and all, and then grouting the holes left thereby with lime mortar. Usually such work as jungle clearing was done and paid for out of annual repair estimate; but as that estimate was found insufficient for the purpose, a special estimate was prepared costing Rs. 320; and the total amount actually expended on the work was Rs. 319.

24. Conservation work at Shwebo, Sagaing, and other places not

Conservation of monuments at Shwebo and other places.

mentioned in previous paragraphs, is the usual maintenance work, which is to go on year after year, and which consists mainly in jungle clearing, uprooting of plants, making the roofs watertight and undertaking certain other necessary petty repairs to some of the monuments. The expenditure incurred on each monument or group of monuments during the year under report is shown in Appendix C to this Report.

The Archæological Department must here tender its thanks to the Public Works Department Officers concerned for the interest they have taken in the conservation of ancient monuments in their several charge.

25. About two miles to the north of the present town of Bhamo on the left bank of the Irrawaddy River there are still to be seen the ruins of an old city, which, according to tradition,\* mark the site of Sampanago (Campānagara) which flourished in the days of Gautama Buddha and which was one of the 84,000 towns which Asoka of Pataliputra founded and in each of which he is said to have built a pagoda, a tank, a well and a rest-house for travellers. The reason of Asoka's choosing Sampanago for one set of his pagodas, tanks, etc., is said to be that Buddha had lived there in a former existence in the body of a crow. There is a pagoda called Shwekyina (meaning a pagoda upon which perches a golden crow) situated close to those ruins. It is said to be one out of the 84,000 stupas originally built by Asoka. I visited the old city site in March last and inspected that pagoda at the same time. To all appearances the pagoda is a modern structure, which may partly be due to its having been repaired and renovated obliterating thereby its old features; at any rate it is not more than a few hundred years old. It is in a good state of preservation and has an annual festival held in the month of March. The ruins of the city are entirely overgrown with big trees and a thick, almost impenetrable jungle. Traces of an old wall built of bricks are still seen at the northern extremity of the site. This wall is some 44 feet above the lower level of the moat which can still be traced; its thickness is about 50 feet at the base and 18 feet at the top; and the moat is about 25 feet wide. Along this side near the north-east corner were found what appear to be the traces of two moats running parallel to each other for a distance of about two furlongs. And at the southern extremity of this site there was found a portion of another wall built of bricks which are still in proper layers and fairly well preserved. This wall is 11 feet thick, and the bricks with which it is built measure each  $14'' \times 8'' \times 2''$ . The examination of the site was but cursory. The ruins, so far as I could judge, cover an area of about one square mile. To examine them thoroughly would necessitate the removal of the thick jungle thriving on them, which would cost money and which would require me to stay on there for a time longer than I could then afford. I therefore decided that a thorough examination of these ruins of Sampanago, if it is to be made at all, should be left to some future date. It may, however, be mentioned, that it is not likely to find anything on the surface, and it is doubtful if digging will bring to light anything that is historical. It goes without saying that this city, though somewhat ancient, is very far from being as old as popular tradition will have it.

26. Excavations at Hmawza were resumed during the cold season of the year under report. As has been stated in my report for the year ending 31st March 1924, the reasons for continuing excavations at that site were

Excavations at  
Hmawza, Old Prome.

twofold : firstly, to obtain, in the form of old sculptures, statues, inscriptions, etc., new data to establish, on a still more solid basis, the now little disputed antiquity of the site and, secondly to bring to light more traces and relics of that interesting and extinct people known to us through the Burmese, as Pyū, who once inhabited this part of the Province. It may be mentioned that, of the old Pyū records which have been brought to light during previous years, only a few short ones, owing to their better state of preservation, have been deciphered and tentatively read ; the longer ones from the Kyaukkathain, the Bèbè and Payagyi pagodas, have not yet been deciphered, owing partly to their damaged condition and partly for want of a vocabulary large enough to enable one to read them in the event of their being deciphered at all. It was hoped that further excavations at Hmawza might yield some inscriptions and with them more clues to the reading and interpretation of these valuable records written in a dead language.

It may, however, be stated at the outset, that none of these hopes were realized to any appreciable extent, although this year's work was not devoid of finds of an interesting nature.

It must be remembered that excavation work in Burma has to be undertaken in a spirit somewhat different from that in India. The sites here which, it is expected, are likely to yield results of an interesting nature are all Buddhistic ; all the monuments and most of the finds are considered to be national property and to belong, as such and from the religious point of view, to the people ; one has, therefore, to proceed with caution in a country where Buddhism is a living religion, which holds such wonderful sway over the minds of the people. So far, this Department has not met with any opposition at Hmawza, and it is sincerely hoped that this spirit of toleration will continue ; for archæological research in Burma is far from being complete ; at the same time, owing to several circumstances, it is a work which cannot be pushed through with all the expedition one could wish. The results of the year's work at Hmawza may be summarized as follows :—

An old mound at *Thaungbyegôn* was opened up. It is situated close to the south side of the old city within the walls, and near the remains of an old gate. As usual, it was found thickly covered with jungle ; a preliminary examination of it pointed out that, barring the ruinous condition into which it had fallen, its interior had not, to all appearances, been tampered with by treasure-hunters, that pest of archæology in Burma, or by other mischievous persons. It was expected that its excavation would yield objects of antiquarian interest. But this anticipation was only partially fulfilled, as will be seen below ; for this mound, like unfortunately many others, had not escaped the ruthless attention of the treasure-hunters, as was revealed at the last moment. Some of these ruins must have been dug up for treasure very long ago, perhaps centuries, for in not a few cases, the oldest villagers have no recollection of their having ever been meddled with.

Plate I shows the mound as it was after clearing the jungle: Owing to the danger, to the workmen, of digging a cross tunnel through the sides, the digging was started from the top and all the débris and the bricks that were found in layers carefully removed. The work was continued for some days without coming across any find worth noticing, and during all these days the brickwork of the main building was found quite intact, except around the fringe or edge, where the bricks had deteriorated and were crumbling. One afternoon, however, a few bricks laid over together in the form of a truncated cone located in the centre of the main brickwork, but quite separate from it, were brought to light. The top of the cone was discovered at a depth of 16 feet from the summit of the ruin, the total height of the mound before it was dismantled being 23 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. It was then conjectured that this small cone formed the top of a small stupa buried inside the outer casing of brickwork yet untouched. This was confirmed by the partial exposition of the finial of a stupa early the next day. At this stage, expectations ran high among the workmen who could not be convinced that such stupas seldom contain treasures as they understand them, *viz.* precious stones, gold, silver, etc., and this decided me to keep trusted night watchmen on the spot on breaking up work every day. The news of the discovery soon spread round and the people of the neighbouring villages came streaming in to the site to visit the shrine.

The work was continued till the whole of that small stupa was exposed. It is of the conical type known among the people here as—*လတ်တင်စေတီ* (lathe-turned stupa) from the fact that every principal part of it is circular in plan. It is built on a square pedestal and has two circular terraces, a bell-shaped dome, a finial formed of receding rings of round mouldings and an *amlaka* (see Plate II). Its total height measures 6 feet 10 inches.

There were traces that it had once been plastered over, but all the plaster had peeled off, probably owing to the damp produced by heavy rain water sinking in through the surrounding old brickwork; otherwise it was intact, and bore no mark of having been dug into so far as the body of the shrine was concerned. However, there was found a breach on one side in the wall of the pedestal underneath the stupa, and a similar breach in the bricks on the corresponding side of the outer casing. The latter was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width and 6 feet in height. On clearing the débris a small chamber was disclosed right underneath the stupa, and the pedestal mentioned was in fact found to be a hollow one forming a relic chamber. No relics were found there; all traces of them had disappeared. There were found, however, a few small fragments of charred bones and some ashes mixed with earth, just outside the chamber. There can be therefore but little doubt the stupa and the monument encasing it were raised on the cremated remains of some

high personage now long forgotten ; it is difficult to decide as to the age of the building, though the size of the bricks in the outer building point to some antiquity.

Another mound situated in the same locality as the one above-mentioned, but a few hundred feet to the west, was also opened up at the same time. It was only a small elevation the top of which was raised 7 feet above the surrounding level ; it measured 30 feet east to west and 25 feet north to south at its base. Close to it there were found some terra-cotta plaques of a fairly large size with some figures worked on them ; on the mound itself were found large-sized brickbats which, when entire, must have measured about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  "  $\times$   $8\frac{1}{2}$  "  $\times$   $2\frac{3}{4}$  " ; as is well known, the size of bricks is an index to the age of a monument. These several finds consequently decided me to excavate that mound. Two cross trenches were dug starting from the middle of each of the four sides of the mound. At a depth of about one foot below the original surface of the mound on the top, there were found bricks in layers ; following them on every side, we eventually came upon the traces of a brick structure, the square basement of which measures 14 feet 5 inches north-south and 14 feet 8 inches east-west. Then, I ordered a pit measuring 12 square feet to be sunk from the top. Except for a small indentation into the structure on the west from outside, measuring  $2\frac{1}{2}$  '  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{2}$  '  $\times$  3', bricks in layers continued on regularly to a depth of 6 feet 9 inches.

In the indentation just mentioned there were found the shell of a tortoise, a small bronze hand very finely modelled and a small copper rod. This rod is  $4\frac{5}{8}$  inches in length ; it is thick at both ends and gradually thins to the centre. In shape it resembles very closely the copper rods mentioned as Nos. 83, 84 and 85, photographs of which are shown in Plate LX of the Archæological Survey of India Report, 1913-14, which are said to have been found in the course of excavations at Besnagar in Gwalior State in India, and commonly supposed to be antimony sticks<sup>1</sup>. To what use this copper rod found at Hmawzā may have been put, I have not yet found out. Whether the small hand referred to was the hand of a Buddha image, is difficult to say, as no other fragments which might have helped to reconstitute the image were found. As for the tortoise shell it has probably to be considered in conjunction with the other finds mentioned below.

All traces of bricks suddenly ceased and two more feet of earth had to be dug into before another layer of bricks was uncovered. The removal of this layer brought to light a small brick chamber, in which were found buried bones of animals which appeared to be the bones of a buffalo, of a species of deer, of a small carnivorous animal, such as a wild cat, and of a bird. They were all placed together in an area

<sup>1</sup> Cf. also figures 26 and 33, Plate XXIV of Archæological Survey of India Annual Report, 1914-15, containing an account by Sir John Marshall of his excavations at Taxila.



measuring 2 feet 3 inches square by 10 inches in depth. It is worthy of note that in the mound itself no finds were found of a purely Buddhistic nature, such as terra-cotta votive tablets with effigies of the Buddha impressed on them which are very common in Hmawzā. Such a monument, with the bones of divers animals carefully buried in a specially built chamber in its core is the only example of its kind that has yet been discovered. It is well known that the Burmese (as well as other races in Burma) long before and after King Anorata (1044—77) used regularly to sacrifice animals to their *nats* or spirits, but principally buffaloes, cows, goats and fowls, the flesh of which was eaten and the heads—especially of buffaloes, were hung in festoons between the pillars of the *nat*-temples; but nowhere is it hinted at that the bones were buried in specially constructed brick buildings. The ancient Hindus too were great sacrificers of animals, but I do not remember having seen it stated anywhere that the remains were buried in special and solid brick monuments. It may perhaps be that the animals above-mentioned were sacrificed and buried in this brick building, with a specific purpose, as for instance, to propitiate a national or local *Nat* at a time of famine or epidemic; or the *Nat* of the gate and city wall near by (though in these cases human beings were more usually sacrificed).

These explanations are merely tentative. At Ramree, the people have the bones of a bird said to have been the Buddha in one of his anterior existences; similarly, those animals at Hmawza might be the supposed relics of the Buddha from previous existences when he, as the Buddhisatta, lived in the form of an animal; but, so far as I am aware, the *jātaka* or collection of the anterior lives of the Buddha, does not mention the Buddhisatta as having been a tortoise or cat. Future research may bring incidentally to light the real meaning of these finds.

Finds of a different nature were made at a mound known as Sin-ma-ko-wun-din-kôn (ဆင်မာကိုဝုင်တင်ကွန်း). It was situated in the jungle to the south of the Le-myet-hnā temple. A preliminary search among the débris there disclosed many bricks with Pyū numeral symbols impressed on them; but what chiefly attracted my attention were large fragments of stone, which had apparently been broken off from a larger piece, found lying on one side of the mound.

The mound measured about 30 feet in height with a breadth of 15 feet across the top. It had a large depression in the centre filled with brickbats and rubbish. Around the base were also found some stacks of broken bricks which seemed to show that, not long before my visit, the mound had been tampered with; but an enquiry elicited the information that one U Labha, a Buddhist monk, had collected bricks for the repair of an old monument on the hills in the neighbourhood, but without actually digging into it.

Beyond its reputation for containing hidden treasure (and such is the case with almost every ruin in this old site) there is no history or tradition concerning this old mound; nothing of it is known but its

name, which may or may not be old, and there is nothing regarding it in any known manuscript. But the discovery of the antiquities alluded to above decided me to examine it carefully and see what I could find. So I had all the brickbats and rubbish removed from inside the hollow in the centre of the mound, and while doing so recovered many more bricks with Pyū symbols on them. It may be noted that the numerals found on these bricks are clearer and much neater in finish than those that have hitherto been discovered ; it is expected that, with their help, I shall be able to restore the old numeral symbols of the Pyū. It may be mentioned here that in spite of the known settlement of the Pyū in other parts of Burma, this old site of Sriksheṭra (Old Prome) seems to be the only likely spot where these symbols and perhaps inscriptions may be recovered. The other places are devoid, so far as I have been able to ascertain, of traces of the Pyū in such abundance and of such importance.

As the débris inside the hollow were being removed we came upon the smooth surface of a fragment of stone close to the side of the pit. Further clearance of the débris around that fragment brought to light three other pieces of the same stone a few feet below the level of the first one. On all these fragments, but one, were found mouldings enriched with floral designs and other ornaments carved in low relief. The largest piece is segmental in plan measuring 6 feet across from one end of the segment to the other ; it is evidently of a circular stone, which no doubt must have served as the pedestal of a huge statue ; it is 2 feet 4 inches in height. From the data thus afforded it has been calculated that the stone, when entire, must have been about  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter, that is nearly 30 feet in circumference. Careful examination of the several fragments at the place of breakage showed that this pedestal had originally been one single huge stone. On one of the fragments, the carving was found to be fairly well preserved. The upper moulding of the cornice has lotus flowers carved in relief on a plain surface, and to it is attached at the bottom a sort of frill work, on the projection of which is carved a pattern consisting of plain square panels with splayed borders alternated with bosses in the centre of a floral design. The dado is set with alternate recessed panels and projecting blocks ; on each of the latter, which are narrower than the former, is carved in low relief a pillar of almost classic pattern enclosed within two flat bands ; and roses of different designs occupy the panels between. The most prominent feature of the base is the round moulding in the centre, which is ornamented with flat bands of floral designs spaced at broad intervals. Plate III gives, a side view of this fragment ; considering the size of the stone as it was originally and the wealth of fine ornamentation on it, it is a unique piece of art for Burma and forms one of the rare finds that have been made in this province. It is difficult to assign an exact age to it, but taking into consideration the bricks with old Pyū numerals on them found round about the fragments

of this pedestal, there can be no doubt that it is the work of Pyū artists, and that its date may be placed between about the 10th and 12th centuries.

My attention was next drawn to the small range of hills backing the old city site and separating it from the river Irrawaddy. A villager brought me a terra-cotta votive tablet which was said to have been found near a small mound of bricks on a spur of those hills near the Pāda pagodas. As already said above, such tablets are plentiful in Hmawzā; unfortunately there is but little variety in their designs, thousands being made out of a very few moulds and sold to present as ex-votas to the temples and pagodas or to enshrine them in the relic chambers. Interest in those tablets is aroused only when one comes across a specimen differing greatly or at least in some particulars from the stereotyped few models which are found by the thousands.

The tablet alluded to above is rectangular in shape, measuring 8" × 7" × 2"; with a deep impression on one side. It is broken into four fragments, but otherwise is in a fairly good state of preservation. There is in the impression an image of Buddha standing on a lotus, with the left hand holding a round object which, though much damaged, yet judging from its size, was no doubt an alms-bowl held to the level of the stomach; the right arm, broken off at the wrist, is hanging down along the robe. The halo around the head is formed of a flat plain band surrounded by a flamboyant design extending downwards on both sides to the feet. The urna mark is absent and the ushnisha is plain and smooth. No folds of drapery are apparent on the bust which gives the impression of being almost naked; but the robe is clearly discernible from the waist down to the ankles; the influence of the Gupta school is here clearly discernible. The lotus on which the Buddha is standing is of a less conventionalised type than is usually found in Burma; it is in a cup-like shape with the petals spread out.

A reference to our extensive collection showed that this type of votive-tablet had not as yet been found at Hmawzā or other places in Burma, and this decided me to dig around the small mound where it was said to have been found. The mound itself was marked by the rise, at the centre, of a few feet of broken bricks above the surrounding level of gravel and earth, within an area forming roughly a square 20 feet on each side. Digging round this area brought to light the remains of a brick structure, square in plan, of about 17 feet each side, forming an enclosing brickwork or walls, two bricks in thickness, the square thus formed being filled up with mud and broken bricks; but right in the centre there was found a cubical mass of brickwork with all its sides intact, the top only being broken off. This cube was protected all round on the outside with a thick layer of large pebbles nearly one foot in thickness. On removing these pebbles and the bricks, there were found, mixed up with earth, a pile of terra-cotta votive tablets in



all stages of decay. Only a few were found in a fair state of preservation. On piecing together those best preserved, they were found to be of three different types. They all bear images of the Buddha, either seated or standing. The first type is the one having a standing Buddha, as the one just described. The second has the seated image or principal figure placed in a deep niche crowned by a foliated arch. In the space round the figure outside the flamboyant ornament or halo, are remnants of figures or objects which cannot be made out owing to their much damaged condition. The third type has also a seated Buddha in the centre, but it differs from the above in some details. It is seated cross-legged with the left leg placed over the right on a lotus cushion; this is common to both types; but the latter has its right hand placed in the lap and the left hand resting on the knee, instead of the other way round, which is the common posture. This posture is quite uncommon in Buddhist iconography; it is seen in only one other example in stone, as far as I am able to ascertain, and may be seen in the Bèbè temple, Hmawzā (*vide* fig. 3, page 121 of the Archæological Survey of India Annual Report, 1909-10). Beneath the lotus cushion on which the Buddha is seated there is a carpet hanging down, on each side of which are two small figures which, judging from the position of one of their hands, seem to be holding conversation with the Buddha. Above these two figures, on each side, is a fly-flapper or chowry. The faint lines of the drapery in the second and third type, which are seen only at the neck, wrists and ankles, again show the influence of the Gupta school. It may be remarked that the cast of countenance in these three tablets is not Indian (as is the case in almost all old tablets found in Burma) but indigenous, which points out that the moulds were the work not of Indians, but of artists, natives of old Prome. They probably belong to some period between the 10th and 13th centuries, *see* Plate IV.

Operations were resumed also at the sites left over last year for want of funds. The results at the Udeinna-Natsin-kôn (*vide* paragraph 42 of the Annual Report for the year ending 31st March 1925) were rather disappointing. A few more sculptures were found, but they were very much damaged. The mound at the Kinmungyon yielded a few more plaques of the same nature as those mentioned last year (paragraph 30); these also bear the stamp of local workmanship, and form a distinct group by themselves.

27. During my visit at Pagan in November, U Wilatha, a Buddhist monk of the Ananda Monastery, brought to my notice the discovery of two bronze images of Buddha by a man named Maung Chit Sa while ploughing in his fields. Maung Chit Sa is a villager of Taungbi, a suburb of Pagan; he had entrusted, for safe custody and on religious grounds, these two images to another monk residing in a monastery close to his village. I

Excavations at  
Pagan.

sent for the images for examination and for any action that might be necessary under the Treasure Trove Act. These images are in the round, the Buddha standing on a double lotus pedestal. They are practically replicas, one of the other, differing only in size; one is  $23\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height standing on a pedestal  $3\frac{5}{8}$  inches high and the other is  $14\frac{3}{4}$  inches in height on a pedestal  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches high. In each the right hand, displaying in the palm three long lines forming nearly a triangle with the symbolical wheel in the centre, is raised in the *abhaya mudrā*, while the left hand, close to the side, holds some folds of the robe; that is they are images of Dipankara Buddha. The cast of countenance, as well as the technique, show these images to have been moulded by Indian artists; the close-fitting garments betray Gupta influence. As these images belong clearly to the 11th or 12th century, I decided to dig at the spot where they are said to have been found. Almost a foot below the surface there was brought to light a stone slab 18 inches  $\times$  13 inches  $\times$  9 inches. It was quite plain and on turning it up, a brick chamber measuring 6 feet 6 inches in depth was brought to view, but there was nothing in it. This chamber had probably been opened up by Maung Chit Sa himself and in it must have been the two images just referred to; but he denied all knowledge of it.

In close proximity to this site were found many terra-cotta votive tablets, each bearing a figure of the Buddha seated cross-legged under the Mahabodhi temple of Buddha Gayā surrounded by many miniature stupas. One of them bears two inscriptions in different characters, the first being in Pali in Nāgarī characters just below the Buddha's seat; the other, on the reverse, is in Burmese letters; this latter inscription, very cursive, seems to have been traced by hand before the tablet was completely dried. The former is the Buddhist formula, so common on these tablets, beginning "Ye dhammā hetu pabbavā . . . ." The Burmese is an aspiration of the donor praying for chieftainship in all of his future existences either among men or in heaven. There is no date, but judging from the characters, this tablet may be assigned to the 10th-12th century A.D. Of the two bronze images, the smaller one has been taken over by this office and deposited in the Museum at Pagan; the other one was left in charge of the monk in whose possession it was found.

On digging for a post hole for putting up a *zayat* (rest-house) close to the ruins of an old monument on the Taywindaung hill, a Buddhist monk living on that hill came upon a rare find. It consists of a lotus flower in bronze the stalk of which in its turn rises from a lotus pedestal. The lotus has eight petals which can be made, by an ingenious arrangement, to spread out and close up. To each petal within the flower is fixed a bronze figure in the round, which can be easily removed; each figure about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height, illustrates one of the principal scenes in the Buddha's life; in the centre is a seated image of Buddha nearly 3 inches high. The stand from which the stalk rises is flanked by a three-headed

nāginī on either side, and above each, superposed, is the figure of an elephant and then of a lion, occupying the centre of a floral motif which branches off the main stalk. The workmanship is very neat, and on technical grounds, it may belong to the 11th century. Considering this find from an antiquarian point of view, its proper place should be in the Museum at Pagan : there are, however, as often happens in such cases, difficulties in the way of placing it there. The District Magistrate concerned has been asked to enquire from the said monk what he proposes to do with the object so that it may be preserved and be freely accessible to every one, the Buddhist public and the members of this Department.

## SECTION II.

*The Epigraphical, Numismatic, Exploratory and other work of the Department, and its bearing on historical research, including reports on special subjects in which important discoveries have been made or information collected. (A brief reference only is made to subjects on which special reports have been contributed to the General Archæological Report.)*

28. During the year under report this office succeeded in preparing estampages of twenty-one new stone inscriptions (see Appendix G-I to this Report). Of these seven were found in the Pagan Township, one in the

New inscriptions discovered during the year.

Taungtha Township, Myingyan District, nine in the Meiktila Township, Meiktila District, and four at Mrohaung in Akyab District. The oldest inscription discovered during the year is perhaps the one-line inscription found engraved on one side of the pedestal of a small stone stupa which was found near the Shitthaung Temple at Myohaung. It is very much damaged and only a few letters of it can be made out. They are in old Nāgari characters and belong to about the 7th or 8th century A.D. Of the remaining inscriptions special mention may be made of an inscription found on the Taywindaug Hill in the Pagan Township (No. 10 of the list given as Appendix G-I at the end of the Report). It is inscribed on a stone and contains 19 lines of writing. It is not dated, but from the archaic style of its writing it cannot be far wrong if it is assigned to the end of the XI century A.D. and placed among the earliest epigraphs of King Kyanzittha in Burmese, if not earlier. It records the pious acts of the donor which consisted in building pagodas, making images of Buddha, constructing monasteries and dharmasālas, and having a portion of the Buddhist scriptures written (on palm leaves), etc., etc. It is perhaps the earliest original inscription in Burmese

that has yet been discovered ; it teems with old Burmese expressions and thus forms a most important record from the philological point of view. Mention may be made also of another inscription found in the same locality. It is dated 574 B.E. (1212 A.D.) and records the building of a *Sīmā* by King Uzana on the site of an old one which had fallen into ruin. This old *Sīmā*, the inscription records, was originally constructed by Sawrahan. King Uzana is no doubt the same as King Zeyatheinkha or Nandaungmya, the founder of the Tilominlo Temple, who reigned at Pagan from 1210 to 1234 A.D., and who in this inscription is styled : Tribhūvanādityapavara-dhamma-rājādhirāja-dānapati-Narasingha-Ujjana. But who that Sawrahan is is not easy to decide. There were two Kings of Pagan ordinarily known as Saw-raham : (1) Poppa Sawrahan and (2) Nyaung-U Sawrahan. The former is said to have reigned at Pagan from 613 to 640 A.D., and the latter 956—1001. The former is no other than the pious king who, the Burmese chroniclers assert, founded the present Burmese era, and who, as a monk before he became king, is said to have founded a *Sīmā*. The latter is the cultivator king, who with the help of the *Aris*, built five stupas at Pagan taking those in Lower Burma as models. But he considered that Nāga worship was more propitious and was not religiously inclined from the Buddhist point of view. The question now is whether the "Sawrahan" alluded to in the inscription is Poppa Sawrahan or Nyaung-U Sawrahan. In the present state of our knowledge it is hardly possible for us to decide one way or the other. However, it may be mentioned that Poppa Sawrahan had his headquarters at a place known as Tampawadī, which was much closer to the Taywindaung Hill than Pagan, the headquarters of Nyaung-U Sawraham. If the former king, as seems probable, is meant, then it will enable us to push back, on the strength of old lithic records, the date of putting up religious edifices at Pagan or its neighbourhood some centuries before the time of Kings Anorata and Kyanzittha (XI—XII century A.D.) On the other hand, the author of this inscription lived exactly six centuries after Poppa Sawrahan, and it is doubtful whether the name of a builder of a *Sīmā* could be remembered after such a lapse of time in the absence of any written records up to the middle of the 11th century at Pagan.

29. The Nāgarī inscription pillar at the Shitthaung Pagoda was noticed

The Nāgarī inscription at the Shitthaung Temple, Myohaung.

as long ago as the early eighties, and Forchhammer made a mention of it in his report on the antiquities of Arakan. For convenience of reference I reproduce here what he has said about this pillar in

his description of the Shitthaung Temple : " to the left of the entrance (north side) a square stone pillar rises to the height of 11 feet from the socket ; each side is 2 feet 4 inches broad ; three sides are covered with inscriptions in Nāgarī characters ; that facing the east is almost entirely defaced and the text cannot be recovered ; the inscription on the north

side is also much damaged ; the lines are very irregular and the letters badly engraved ; that on the west side is best preserved ; the south side of the pillar has not been inscribed ; the stone exhibits no ornamental designs. Opposite the inscription is an octagonal stone pillar, 8 feet 10 inches high above ground ; the circumference of the base measures 72 inches (9 inches to each side) ; the decorative designs near the top are in relief ; the pillar contains no inscriptions ; the shaft and base are roughly hewn."\* Unfortunately, the learned author did not say or had no time to say anything further about the contents of those inscriptions for he died shortly after.

As is stated above, there are writings on three sides only of the stone. The writing on the east side has been much defaced, that on the north side is also damaged, and the one on the west side has only part of it in a good state of preservation, the upper portion having worn away to a great extent. In the year 1921 I sent a rubbing of it to the Government Epigraphist in India for favour of decipherment and translation, but the work could not be taken in hand, and up to now it has remained undeciphered.

The stone now stands on one side at the head of the main entrance to the temple, with on the opposite side of it another stone, which from the description given above is very much smaller in size. They were apparently used there as the pillars for a gate, but from the inequality in their size and difference in their shape, both could not have belonged originally to the Temple at the entrance to which they are now standing. It is quite probable that the stone with the inscriptions was brought over from somewhere else, for the inscription referred to above, may, on palæographical grounds, be assigned to the 9th-10th century A.D., and compares very closely with the script used in Dharma-Pala's Inscription of 850 A.D. and shown as fig. 3 in Plate XXVIII of Cunningham's "Mahabodhi."† Moreover, mention is made in them of the following kings or Governors of Arakan with a reference to the length of their reigns :—

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Sṛī Dharma Vijaya.  | (5) Sṛī Yanripaḥ.   |
| (2) Narendra Vijaya.    | (6) Ananda Chandra. |
| (3) Narendra Chandra.   | (7) Pṛīti Chandra.  |
| (4) Sṛī Dharma Chandra. | (8) Nīti Chandra.   |
| (9) —ti Chandra.        |                     |

Some of these kings may be restored from the names mentioned on some of the coins shown in Plate II of Phayre's "Coins of Arakan." Phayre's "Varma Vijaya" should certainly be read as "Dharma Vijaya," and his "Vamma Chandra" as "Dhamma Chandra." Phayre's "Pṛīti Chandra" stands for No. 7 of the above list, and a coin belonging to the

\* Forchhammer's "Arakan, II—Mrohaung", page 20.

† For the latest account of the Palas of Bengal see Mr. R. D. Banerji's "The Palas of Bengal" in the "Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," Vol. V, No. 3.

Phayre Provincial Museum has certainly the name "Niti Chandra" clearly stamped on it, although Vincent Smith has read it or a legend somewhat similar to it as "Śrī Sivasaya or Givāśya."\* What Phayre and Vincent Smith have read as "Yari Kriya" or Yāri Kriya" may stand for "Yanripah," No. 5 of the above list. In addition to these the Honorary Archaeological Officer had once in his possession a coin bearing a legend, which the Government Epigraphist in India read as "Bhisi Chandra (for perhaps Bhuti Chandra or Bhumi Chandra)." Numbers 4 and 8 of Phayre's coins add two additional names to the above. They are (1) Diti Chandra, and (2) Vira Chandra, while Mr. R. D. Banerji adds the following names to the list of the mediæval kings of Arakan :—

- |                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Lalitākara. | (3) Pradyumnākara, and    |
| (2) Ramyākara.  | (4) Antākara or Annākara. |

These names were found in the coins of Arakan belonging to the Cabinet of Mr. Prafulla Nath Tagore of Calcutta, and Mr. Banerji thinks that these coins may, on palæographical grounds, be assigned to the 10th century A.D. †.

The importance of the inscription alluded to as a historical document may be judged from the references made above, and it may be mentioned that the much damaged inscription on the north side of the stone with the lines very irregular and the letters badly engraved may on palæographical grounds belong to another period and may on that account be an earlier one or a later addition to the above inscription.‡

30. The coins referred to above are from the collections shown in

Plate II of "Phayre's Coins of Arakan," from the Cabinet of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, a coin in the possession of the Honorary Archaeological Officer, Arakan, from the Cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon, and lastly from the

The period covered by the coins referred to in the foregoing paragraph.

Cabinet belonging to Mr. Prafulla Nath Tagore of Calcutta already mentioned above. Another coin which may be of importance for our present purpose may also be mentioned. It is shown as No. 7 in Phayre's list (Plate II *ibid*). It has two letters stamped on it, which may be read as "Dama". Now these coins have all a family likeness; they all have a trident-like ornament on the reverse and recumbent humped bull on the obverse, and the legend or name of the king is found

\* V. A. Smith's "Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, No. 1," page 332.

† Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Volume XVI, 1920, No. 3, page 85.

‡ Since the above is in proof Mr. Hirananda Sastri, M.A., the present Government Epigraphist for India, sends the transcript of a portion of the best preserved inscription on the west face of the stone and a summary of its contents. As it may prove to be of some interest to our readers I give in Appendix H to this report Mr. Hirananda Sastri's letter to me on the subject and his summary of the inscription.



over the recumbent bull. There is no doubt that the bull appears also on some of the coins of the Hindu kings of Ohind,\* but taking all things into consideration no reasonable doubt need be entertained as to all those coins mentioned in the foregoing paragraph belonging to one locality, *i.e.*, Arakan. On palæographical grounds these coins, beginning with No. 7 of Phayre, range over a period extending from about the middle of the 4th to the 10th century A.D.

Phayre gives two lists of Chandra kings of Arakan. The first list begins with Dwara Chandra and ends with Gunna Chandra. It was placed in 2350 to 2050 years B.C., while the second list beginning with Maha-taing-Chandra and ending with Tsula-Taing-Chandra was placed in the 8th—10th century A.D.† There is no doubt that the second list is much closer to ours, but still there seems to be some doubt as to the correctness of that list, more so when none of Phayre's can be identified with any one of ours.

31. The above state of things will convince our readers that much remains to be done in the way of unravelling the early history of Arakan, and the period covered by the coins mentioned above will show that there must be still a certain number of coins of that type that have not been brought to light. At this juncture I would appeal to every lover of Oriental History and numismatist in whose possession these coins may perhaps be to bring them to light and allow them to be examined by an expert, and it is earnestly hoped that Arakanese gentlemen especially, not a few of whom have in their possession old coins, may answer this appeal. Apart from the history of Arakan, a portion of the history of Eastern Bengal, which is at present hidden in myths and fables, or based on conjectures, may also be unfolded.

32. During the year under report nine new coins were added to the Coin Cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon, and two to the Coin Cabinet of the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay (*see* Appendix G.-II to this Report). Of the former seven are silver and two copper coins. The silver coins are those of the early Indian Currency commonly known as Indian punch-marked coins, of which four are round and three rectangular; and they all bear punch-marks both on the obverse and reverse faces. They were found at Village Thathari, Akaltara, Tahsil Janjgir, District Bilaspur, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces. The copper coins are those of Assalladeva about 1255 A.D. of the Dynasty of

\* V. A. Smith's "Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta," pages 243—9.

† Phayre's "History of Burma," Appendix C, pages 293—299.

Narwar ; they were found at Lalitpur, Jhansi District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces. The other two are also silver coins. They are Burmese coins, known as symbolical coins, each bearing, on the obverse face, the rising sun in dotted border and, on the reverse face, various symbols. They were found in the ruins of old Halingyi near Shwebo, and presented by Mr. H. F. Searle, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Mandalay.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL FINDS.

33. U Me, C.I.E., I.S.O., K.S.M., Deputy Commissioner, Prome, forwarded to this office a copy of the report from the Town Inspector of Police to the District Superintendent of Police, Prome, on the discovery of a copper tin containing an iron ball and two inscribed silver plates at Prome. They are said to have been found on the 22nd September 1925 by some people headed by U Tezawunta, a Buddhist monk, while they were digging the ground for the erection of a pandal in front of the Sedatkyi Image. The iron ball, it is said, was as bright as if it had just been electroplated ; the inscriptions on the plates, translated by the Town Inspector of Police, read as follows :—“ This was made by an ancient saint (Yahanda) over 120 years after the *nirvana* of the Lord Buddha. The advantages of this ball are that whoever drinks the water or oil into which it has been sunk will be free from all kinds of diseases. ” The rumour of this find spread over all the neighbouring villages and numerous people from far and near came to see the ball and drink the water. The very fact that an inscription so old as about 120 years after the Buddha's death could be read by ordinary persons without any previous training in epigraphy is itself a proof that the writing is quite modern. The alleged finding of these silver plates must therefore, as the Deputy Commissioner of Prome had already guessed, be a clever device for collecting subscriptions for the incomplete image “ Sedatkyi ” which, for want of funds, could not be finished or be provided with a canopy.

34. Major G. C. Slake, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Myingyan, sent to this office a small piece of slate bearing an inscription which is said to have been discovered together with an image of Buddha 1½ feet in height by a villager of Gyokpin while ploughing his land about two years ago. The inscription consists of four lines and reads as follows :—

A piece of slate bearing an inscription found at Gyokpin Village, Myingyan Township.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) သတ္တရစ် ခဇဝရနိမိတ္တပိရရ | (3) ရှင်ဌားသေဝိသေဝိသေဝိသေဝိ |
| (2) ထေဝာသားကဲသောပဋ္ဌဗ္ဗာနိ  | (4) ၄ ၂ ၆                   |
|                             | ဗ္ဗ ၆ ၀                     |



The meaning of the first three lines is clear and is as follows :—

“ The quicksilver ashes, the Buddha image and the relics kept (here) by the sage (rishi) Cittavira in the year (Sakkaraj) 198 are genuine.” Burmese alchemists say that quicksilver when reduced to ashes and taken internally renders one immune from disease and from death. The relics mentioned, but not actually found, must probably, if any, have been placed within the small image mentioned above, as is often the case. “ Sakkaraj (era) 198 ”, in the absence of any specification as to which era is referred to, is no doubt to be taken as the present Burmese era ; and in this case, Sakkaraj 198 yields the date 836 A.D. This would be a very good find were the characters on the bit of slate corresponding to those of that period ; unfortunately, the letters are those used now-a-days, in the 20th century ; moreover, slate was known in Burma, so far as I have been able to ascertain, only after the British annexation. Those two points settle the question as to the alleged antiquity of the finds. I had no opportunity to examine the Buddha image, which may or may not be old ; but that most probably it is a modern one is deduced from the bit of slate and the writing on it as above explained. The fourth line is in cipher ; such ciphers can be worked out on an infinity of keys ; not having the key of this fourth line, it was impossible to decipher it.

35. Maung Sein Hmon, Headman of Gwetauk Village, Hmawza Township, applied to the Deputy Commissioner, Prome, for permission to repair the Gwedaing pagoda at the above-mentioned village. On a reference being made to this office, leave was granted, and the request made that the applicant should keep a list of the finds made in the course of the work, and that a copy of it should be sent to this office. A list of these finds was subsequently forwarded ; they consisted of :—(1) one silver image of Buddha ; (2) three stone images of Buddha ; (3) an earthen vase ; (4) fragments (110) of bullions of lead ; (5) five bronze images of Buddha ; (6) one gold plate and (7) one gold flower. I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to kindly arrange, if possible, to have a representative selection of the above sent to this office for examination.

36. Maung Tun E, Headman of Ziôk Village, Patheingyi Township, Mandalay District, applied to the Subdivisional Officer, Amarapura, for permission to dismantle a ruined pagoda and build a new one in its stead, enshrining therein any relics which might be found. On a reference being made to this office, permission was granted, with the usual request that an exhaustive list of all objects found should be forwarded to this office. The Thugyi is said to have made the following finds :—(1) two bronze images of Buddha standing,

each 4 inches in height ; (2) four bronze images of seated Buddha, each 2 inches in height ; (3) two bronze images of Buddhist saints, 2 inches high, (4) one bronze miniature monastery, 6 inches in height ; (5) one relic about the size of a pepper-corn and (6) a figure of a *hansa* or ruddy sheldrake, made of clay, 3 inches high. These finds do not appear to be older than about 100 or 150 years and are of no archaeological interest.

37. At pages 15 and 16 of the *Burmese Patriot*, a Burmese newspaper of Mandalay, issued on the 4th June 1925, mention was made of the discovery of a cave near Paraw Village, Patheingyi Township, Mandalay District, in which there have been found, it was said, many Buddhist objects and an inscribed stone slab. I asked the Subdivisional Officer, Amarapura, to be good enough to make enquiries concerning those finds ; I subsequently received a report on the objects found. According to the report the inscription on the stone is perfectly illegible ; the other finds consist of crudely executed stone figures of animals, birds and reptiles, which do not appear to possess any archaeological interest. I would, however, have deputed one of my assistants to report on these finds, but was told that the cave, among the hills, is very difficult of access, and practically inaccessible during the rains.

*Summary of the work done by Maung San Shwe Bu, Honorary  
Archæological Officer for Arakan, for the year 1925-26.*

38. (a) Touring was made increasingly difficult this year because the Government launches were no longer available for the use of this department due to the introduction of the payment system. It is true that the Arakan Flotilla launches ply to the township headquarters of the district ; but those who carry heavy luggage experience much difficulty and inconvenience in travelling by them.

(b) It was the intention of Mr. Duroiselle to visit Arakan during the month of December, 1925. His original proposal was to tour about this district for about three weeks or a month. But the difficulties of transport compelled him to defer his visit and at the same time to curtail the period of his stay in Arakan considerably. He arrived here early in February 1926. The most he could do under the circumstances was to visit Myohaung alone, where there was going on some conservation work. He remained there for a few days principally inspecting the Shitthaung temple, which was under repair, the Andaw Thein and the Dukkanthein. He was then compelled to return to Burma in connection with some urgent work. The Honorary Archæological Officer for Arakan accompanied him throughout the tour.

(c) The work on the main building of the Shitthaung temple has completely ceased. The western wall which Conservation, showed signs of tumbling down is now being strengthened and the debris heaped up at its base has been cleared.

During the year under report a small stone pagoda,\* about 60 feet in height, said to be an exact miniature of the Urittaung pagoda and situated on the Ponnagyun side, was completely restored by public subscription.

Unfortunately much money has been spent in plastering it with cement which, experience here has proved, is of little good when used over stone surfaces.

(d) In the small exhibition that was attached to the annual gathering of Buddhist monks of Arakan, there was a collection Coins, of old Arakanese weapons and coins. I examined the latter which consisted of 26 coins. They were mostly of the Mrauku dynasty (1430—1784). As the majority of the coins duplicate those already noticed in the Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma, for the year ending the 31st March 1925, only those that are not included in that list are mentioned below. These coins are now in the possession of a Buddhist monk at Akyab.

1. *Obverse*.—985. Sinbyuthakhin Sinnithakhin Mintaragri. Sheer Shah.

*Reverse*.—Persian and Nāgarī characters.

(Date corresponds with Thirithudhammaraza 1622—1638 A.D. There was another issue in 1636.)

2. *Obverse*.—1046. Sinbyuthakhin Sinnithakhin Thirithudhammaraza.

*Reverse*.—Persian and Nāgarī characters.

(Date corresponds with Thirithuriya or Uggabala.)

3. *Obverse*.—1075. Shwenanthakhin Sanda Wizaya.

*Reverse*.—The same as above.

(This is a second issue. The first was made in 1072 when he ascended the throne.)

4. *Obverse*.—1099. Shwenanthakhin Sanda Wizalaraza.

*Reverse*.—The same as above.

5. *Obverse*.—1099. Shwenanthakhin Madaritraza.

*Reverse*.—The same as above.

(No. 4 ruled for 8 months only when he was succeeded by No. 5.)

- (e) In January 1926 the Subdivisional Officer, Kyauktaw, reported

Finds, that certain people belonging to Apaukwa, Princhaung and Nebukhan villages broke down an old stone pagoda known to the locality as Myit-Kraw-daw Zedi with a view to its restoration. In the course of their operation they found certain relics together with three very small bronze and gold images and a

---

\*The repairs to this pagoda were done privately, the building not being included in this Department's list.

somewhat damaged copper coin. The relics and the images are now in the custody of one Maung Pyaw, a member of the Circle Board who supervised the work. The coin, now in this office, bears Persian characters on both sides. It is a *Kalima* coin containing a text from the Quoran and struck by one of the first ten kings of the Mrauku dynasty during the period when Arakan was subordinate to the Sultanate of Bengal.

The Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, sent me a stone sculpture which he had brought away with him from the ancient site of Wesali. It is only a fragment forming the lower part of the sculpture, and is much damaged.

It most probably represents Durga in the act of slaying the "Buffalo" demon (Mahishāsura). The principal figure, the lower half of which only has been preserved, is standing on a lotus with her right foot and a part of her trident resting on the demon. The demon itself which can scarcely be distinguished owing to its damaged condition is lying prostrate below. It is probably of Gupta date.

CHAS. DUROISELLE,

MANDALAY, 21st May 1926.

*Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma.*

PLATE I.

An old mound at Thaungbyegôn, Hmawza, before excavation (*vide* paragraph 26, page 19).



PLATE II.

The mound at Thaungbyegôn, Hmawza, shown in Plate I, with the encased stupa uncovered after excavation (*vide* paragraph 26, pages 19 and 20)

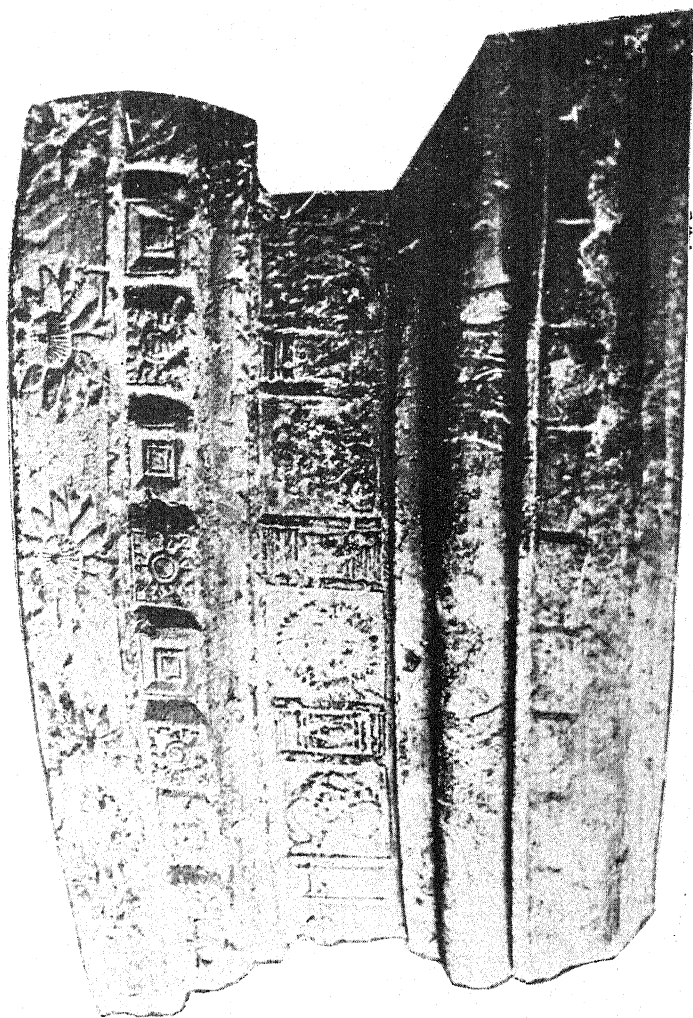






PLATE III.

Fragment of a stone pedestal found at Sin-ma-ko-wun-din-kôn, Hmawza (*vide* paragraph 26, pages 22 and 23).



**PLATE IV.**

**Figures 1—3.**—Terra-cotta votive tablets bearing effigies of Buddha and found in a brick mound on a spur of the hills near Pada Pagodas, Hmawza (*vide* paragraph 26, pages 23 and 24).



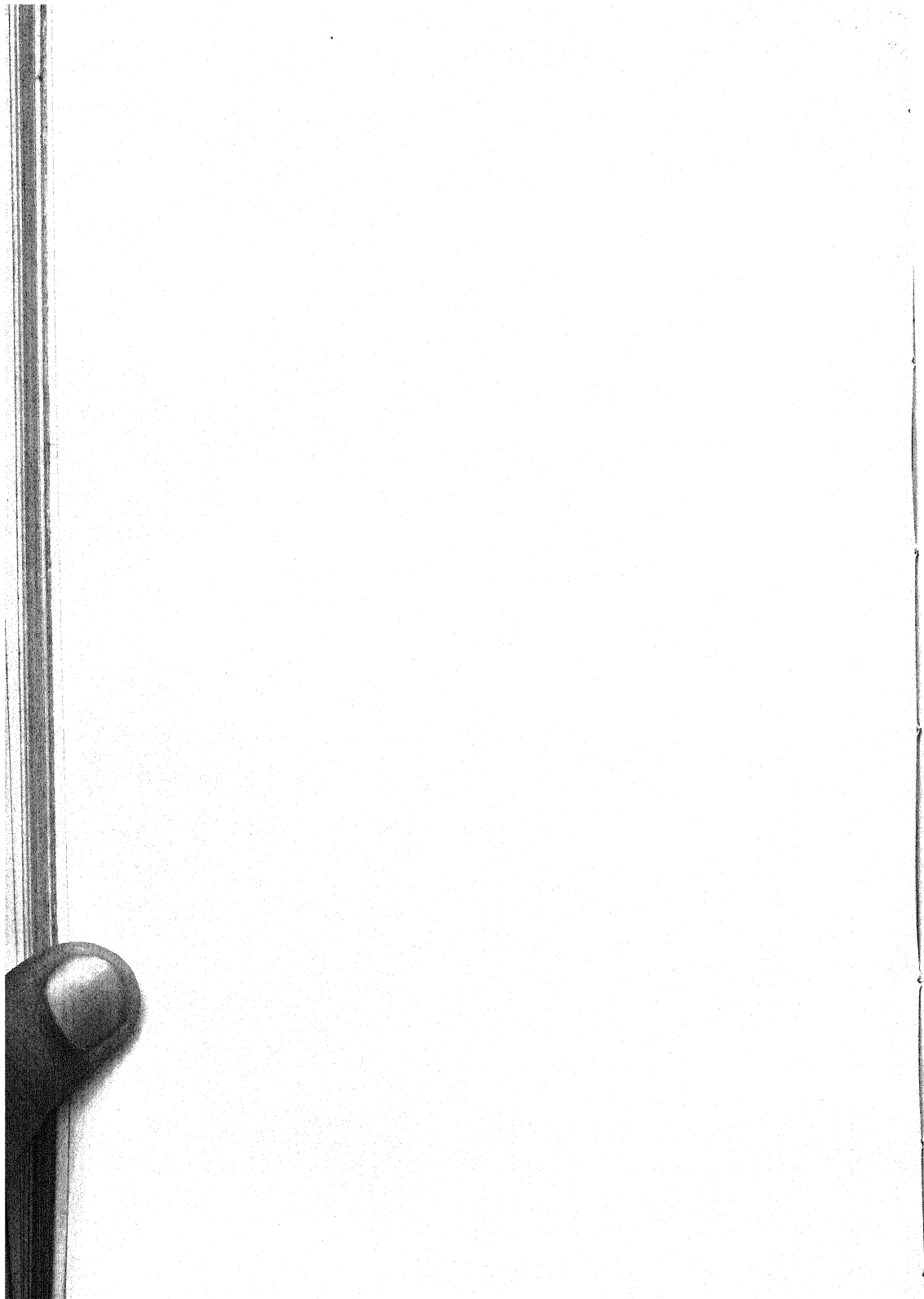
Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



## APPENDIX A.

*Register of Objects of Archaeological interest, the preservation of which has been approved by Government.*

Title and Nature.	Locality.	Description.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Payathonzu Temple. 2. Thanbula Temple. 3. Nandamanya Temple.	Minnarathu	These temples contain frescoes very interesting both from the religious and historical points of view. They belong to about the 12th-13th century A.D. They are in a fair state of preservation.	
4. Andaw Pagoda.	Mrohaung	Built by King Minbin (1531—1553) to enshrine a tooth relic of the Buddha said to have been obtained from Ceylon. It was built of stone, and consists of a central block, which is octagonal in plan, surrounded by two vaulted corridor passages, the plan of each of which is also octagonal, and surmounted by a small <i>chaitya</i> .	
5. Dukkanthein Temple.	Do.	It is a plain structure of unique type in plan, which is spiral in form. It is built of massive stone walls. The vaulted passage inside goes round a central pile rising gradually until it reaches to a vaulted chamber on the top. Its outer walls are pierced with holes and are crenellated on the top, and the building was used as a fortress in times of danger. The walls of this passage are ornamented with many sculptures.	
6. Ratanabon Pagoda.	Do.	Built by King Min Palaung who reigned over Arakan from 1571—1593 A.D. It is conical in shape, and constitutes one of the principal types of buildings in Arakan.	

## APPENDIX B.

*Application for Administrative approval to the Preservation by Government of an object of Archaeological, Historical or Architectural interest.—Nil.*

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending 31st March 1926.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925-26.	Amount spent during the year 1925-26.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(a) SPECIAL REPAIRS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		<i>Non-recurring Charges.</i>				
Myingyan	Pwasaw	Dhammayazika Pagoda.	37,388	12,000 (+ 853) (+ 332)	13,020	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Construction of gardens on the Palace platform and special repairs to Palace buildings.	89,850	12,849	11,673	
Do.	Do.	<i>Pyatthals</i> on the Fort Walls.	5,777	6,000 (- 332)	6,213	
Do.	Do.	Converting an old brick building near the Palace into quarters for the Palace durwans and sweepers.	1,633	1,633	1,713	
Do.	Do.	Verandah of the King's Apartment of the Palace.	1,012	1,160	1,011	
Do.	Amara-pura.	Taungthaman Kyauktawgyi Pagoda.	3,842	3,842	3,929	
Do.	Do.	Bagyidaw's Tomb ...	320	320	319	
Akyab ...	Mrohaung	Government contribution towards repairs to Shitthaung and Dukkanthein Temples.	...	2,500	2,500*	
Prome ...	Hmawza	Excavation charges	...	1,000	1,000*	
		Total ...	...	41,304 (+ 853)	41,378	

\* Undertaken departmentally.

## APPENDIX C—contd.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending 31st March 1926—contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925-26.	Amount spent during the year 1925-26.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		<i>Recurring Charges.</i>				
Hantha-waddy.	Syriam	Wages of Caretaker and annual repairs to the old Portuguese Church.	250	250	249	
Mandalay	Mandalay	Palace buildings ...	3,000	3,000 (+ 1,000)	3,575	
Do.	Do.	Wages of durwans looking after the Palace buildings.	3,000	(- 300) 3,000	2,868*	
Do.	Do.	<i>Pyatthats</i> on the Fort Walls.	4,000	4,000 (- 1,000) (+ 300)	3,356	
Do.	Do.	Tawyagyaung Pagoda	100	100	100	
Do.	Do.	Tomb of King Mindon	300	300	296	
Do.	Do.	Tomb of Queen Sinbyumayin.				
Do.	Do.	Tomb of Medawgyi, mother-in-law of Mindon.				
Do.	Do.	Tomb of Nanmadawgyi.				
Do.	Do.	Tomb of Medawgyi (Laungshe Queen), Queen of Mindon.				
Do.	Amara-pura.	Tomb of Bodawpaya				
Do.	Do.	Tomb of King Bagyidaw.				
Do.	Do.	Tomb of Shwebo Min				
Do.	Do.	Tomb of King Mindon's mother.				
		Carried over ...	...	10,650	10,444	

\* Undertaken departmentally.



## APPENDIX C—contd.

Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending 31st March 1926—contd.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925-26.	Amount spent during the year 1925-26.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS.—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Recurring Charges—contd.				
		Brought forward	...	10,650	10,444	
Mandalay	Amara-pura.	Pangon and Shwe-daik.	100	100	97	
Kyaukse	Kala-gyaung.	Clearing jungle around Nandawye Pagoda.	180	180	147	
Do.	Do.	Clearing jungle around Letthe Pagoda.				
Do.	Do.	Clearing jungle around Chanthaya Pagoda.				
Do.	Ebya ...	Clearing jungle around Shwezigon Pagoda.				
Do.	Metkaya	Clearing jungle around Shweyaung-daw Pagoda.				
Sagaing ...	Sagaing	Wages of caretaker and annual repairs to the Tupayon Pagoda.	539	539	537	
Do. ...	Do.	Inscription shed ...	70	70	40	
Do. ...	Mingun	Pondawpaya ...	109	109	81	
Do. ...	Do.	Tazaung and Bell ...	190	190	176	
Do. ...	Do.	Wages of caretaker and annual repairs to the Sinbyumé Pagoda.	820	820	769	
Do. ...	Ava ...	Ôkkyau and Watch Tower.	737	737	709	
		Carried over ...	...	13,395	13,000	

## APPENDIX C—contd.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending 31st March 1926—contd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925-26.	Amount spent during the year 1925-26.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS.—contd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		Recurring Charges—contd.				
		Brought forward	...	13,395	13,000	
Shwebo ...	Shwebo	Shed over the inscription stone in the Court House compound.	50	50	36	
Do ...	Do.	Alaungpaya's Tomb	50	50 (—50)	...	The monument was removed from the list.
Myingyan	Pagan ...	Tilominlo Pagoda (spent) Rs. 300.	3,000	3,000	2,809	
Do.	Do. ...	Mingalazedi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 500.				
Do.	Do. ...	Gawdawpalin Pagoda (spent) Rs. 100.				
Do.	Do. ...	Bupaya Pagoda (spent) Rs. 160.				
Do.	Do. ...	Dhammayangyi Pagoda (spent) Rs. 340.				
Do.	Myin-pagan.	Nagayon Pagoda (spent) Rs. 1,039.				
Do.	Do.	Seinnyet Ama and Nyima, 2 pagodas (spent) Rs. 50.				
Do.	Do.	Pawdawmu Pagoda (spent) Rs. 20.				
Do.	Do.	Nanpaya Stone Temple (spent) Rs. 160.				
Do.	Do.	Manuha Temple (spent) Rs. 70.				
Do.	Do.	Myinkaba Pagoda (spent) Rs. 70.				
		Carried over ...	...	16,495 (—50)	15,845	

## APPENDIX C—concl'd.

*Statement showing the Expenditure sanctioned and incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Burma Circle during the year ending 31st March 1926—concl'd.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Allotment for the year 1925-26	Amount spent during the year 1925-26.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(b) ANNUAL REPAIRS.—concl'd.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
		<i>Recurring Charges</i> —concl'd.				
		Brought forward ...	...	16,495 (-50)	15,845	
Myingyan	Pagan	Wages of durwans looking after pagodas and the Museum.	1,800	1,800	1,859	
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	Pali stone shed and an old buoy.	39	40	39	
Prome ...	Hmawza	Bawbawgyi Pagoda	300	300 (+50)	347	
Do. ...	Do.	Lemyethna Pagoda				
Do. ...	Do.	Bèbè Pagoda ...				
		Total ...	...	18,635	18,090	
		Total Annual and Special Repairs.	...	59,939 (+853)	59,468	
		Add 23 per cent. agency charges on the cost of works undertaken through the agency of the Public Works Department.	...	12,291 (+197)	12,213	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	72,230 (+1,050)	71,681	

## APPENDIX D.

*Cost of Archaeological Survey, Burma, under the main heads of the Budget for 1925-26.*

Main heads of Budget,	Provision in Budget for 1925-26.		Actual expenditure in 1925-26.		Balance remaining on the 31st March 1926.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.</b>					
<i>Salaries.</i>					
<b>OFFICERS.</b>					
Superintendent, Archæological Survey, 1.	20,550	0 0	17,091	15 0	3,458 1 0
Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, 1.			(+ £360)		(—£360)
Leave Salary ...	3,000	0 0	...		3,000 0 0
Total Pay of Officers ...	23,550	0 0	17,091	15 0	6,458 1 0
	...		(+ £360)		(—£360)
<b>ESTABLISHMENT.</b>					
Conservation Assistant, 1 ...	2,680	0 0	539	6 0	2,140 10 0
Architectural Surveyor, 1 ...	2,040	0 0	2,036	15 0	3 1 0
Talaing Pandit, 1 ...	1,140	0 0	1,140	0 0	...
Clerks, 4 ...	3,600	0 0	3,149	11 0	450 5 0
Draftsman, 1 ...	960	0 0	484	8 0	475 8 0
Burmese Artist and Assistant Photographer, 2.	1,190	0 0	978	5 0	211 11 0
Servants, 3 ...	570	0 0	555	3 0	14 13 0
Leave Salary ...	300	0 0	46	11 0	253 5 0
Total Pay of Establishment ...	12,480	0 0	8,930	11 0	3,549 5 0
<i>Allowances, Honoraria, etc.</i>					
Honorarium ...	...		...		...
House rent and other allowances ...	2,220	0 0	2,220	0 0	...
Travelling allowance of officers ...	2,400	0 0	3,012	10 0	237 6 0
	(1) (+ 850 0 0)				
Travelling allowance of Establishment.	1,600	0 0	2,207	2 0	(3) — 207 2 0
	(2) (+ 400 0 0)				
Hill journey allowance ...	410	0 0	...		410 0 0
Burma allowance ...	660	0 0	572	14 0	87 2 0
Total Allowances, Honoraria, etc. ...	7,290	0 0	8,012	10 0	527 6 0
	(+ 1,250 0 0)		...		...

(1) &amp; (2) Obtained by re-appropriation from the Archaeological reserve.

(3) Debited against savings under the head "Travelling allowance of officers."



## APPENDIX E.

(a) *List of Drawings made by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1925-26.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of Drawing.	Scale.	Locality.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	516*	Ananda Temple showing the Sikhara ...	4' = 1"	Pagan.
2	517	Ananda Temple showing part of the enclosure wall at the north-east corner.	2' = 1"	
3	518	Ananda Temple— Plan of part of the enclosure wall at the north-east corner.	2' = 1"	
4	519	Ananda Temple— Section of part of the enclosure wall at the north-east corner.	2' = 1"	
5	520	Ananda Temple— Part of the Sikhara showing the niche near the base.	2' = 1"	
6	521	Ananda Temple— Part of the 3rd terrace wall ...	5' = 1"	
7	522	Ananda Temple— Elevation of the north porch ...	10' = 1"	
8	523	Ananda Temple showing the plan of the upper terraces.	10' = 1"	
9	524	A terra-cotta votive tablet found at Pagan	Original size	
10	525	Ananda Temple— Section across the terraces on one side of the temple.	8' = 1"	

\* Numbering continued from previous report.

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1925-26.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photograph.	Size of photograph.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2600*	A stone slab found at a distance of about 500 feet to the east of the Payagyi Pagoda.	8" × 6"	Shwetaga.	
2	2601	A stone slab found near the above on the north side.	Do.		
3 & 4	2602 & 2603	Mound in Maung Lu Bo's field on the south of Kinnungyon Village, after excavation—south view.	Do.		
5	2604	View of the terrace walls uncovered at the above mound on the west side.	Do.		
6 & 7	2605 & 2606	View of the terrace walls uncovered at the above mound on the north side showing the ornamental bricks <i>in situ</i> .	Do.	Hmawza.	
8	2607	North view of the above mound, after excavation.	Do.		
9 to 11	2608 to 2610	Ornamental bricks unearthed at the above mound.	Do.		
12	2611	Remains of the west old city wall—east view.	Do.		
13	2612	Mound at Padagale, after excavation—south view.	Do.		
14	2613	Relic Chamber uncovered at the above mound—south view.	Do.		
15	2614	Relic Chamber uncovered at the above mound—east view.	6" × 4"		
16 & 17	2615 & 2616	Terra-cotta votive tablets discovered in the relic chamber referred to above.	8" × 6"		
18 & 19	2617 & 2618	Do.	6" × 4"		
20 to 22	2619 to 2621	Udeinna-Natsinkôn near the old Keddah—view of the west brick wall uncovered after excavation.	8" × 6"		

\* Numbering continued from previous report.



APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1925-26—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photograph.	Size of photograph.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23 to 26	2622 to 2625	Udeinna-Natsinkôn near the old Keddah—view of the south brick wall uncovered after excavation.	8"×6"	Hmawza.	
27	2626	Fragment of a stone with traces of a figure now damaged found at Thitchobinkon.	6"×4"		
28	2627	Mound of bricks at Thaungbye-gon, before excavation—south view.	8"×6"		
29	2628	Mound of bricks at Thaungbye-gon in the course of excavation—south view.	Do.		
30	2629	Mound of bricks at Thaungbye-gon—view of the upper portion of the small <i>sedi</i> uncovered after excavation.	Do.		
31	2630	Mound of bricks at Thaungbye-gon—view of the small <i>sedi</i> uncovered after excavation.	Do.		
32	2631	Mound near Yindaikkwin on the south side, after excavation—south view.	Do.		
33	2632	Mound near Yindaikkwin on the south side—view of the wall uncovered after excavation.	Do.		
34	2633	Buffalo's head unearthed at the above mound.	6"×4"		
35 to 39	2634 to 2638	Buffalo's bones unearthed at the above mound.	Do.		
40	2639	Do.	8"×6"		
41	2640	Do.	6"×4"		
42	2641	Do.	8"×6"		
43	2642	Head and bones of a deer unearthed at the above mound.	Do.		
44	2643	Bones of an animal of about the size of a cat unearthed at the above mound.	6"×4"		



APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1925-26—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photograph.	Size of photograph.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
45	2644	Bones of a tortoise unearthed at the above mound.	6"×4"	Hmawza.	
46	2645	Bones of a bird unearthed at the above mound.	4"×3"		
47	2646	A broken hand of a copper image of Buddha unearthed at the above mound.	6"×4"		
48	2647	A small copper rod unearthed at the above mound.	Do.		
49	2648	Fragment of a stone pedestal unearthed at Sinnakowuntinkon.	8"×6"		
50 to 52	2649 to 2651	Do.	6"×4"		
53 to 57	2652 to 2656	Bricks bearing Pyu numerical figures unearthed at Sinnakowuntinkon.	Do.		
58	2657	Stone steps uncovered near Sinnakowuntinkon to the south-west of it.	8"×6"		
59	2658	Lemyethna Pagoda—east view	Do.		
60	2659	Lemyethna Pagoda—south view.	Do.		
61	2660	Ananda Temple—view of the south-east corner.	Do.	Pagan.	
62	2661	Ananda Temple—view of the wall on the east face between the projecting porch and the south-east corner.	Do.		
63	2662	Ananda Temple—view of a low side window on the east face.	6"×4"		
64	2663	Ananda Temple—view of the vaulted roof at the south-west corner of the first storey.	8"×6"		
65	2664	Ananda Temple—view of a clear-storey window on the east face.	6"×4"		

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1925-26—contd.*

Annual No. (1)	Serial No. (2)	Description of photograph. (3)	Size of photograph. (4)	Locality. (5)	Remarks. (6)
66	2665	Ananda Temple—view of the small turret at the south-west corner of the second storey.	8" × 6"	Pagan.	
67	2666	Ananda Temple—view of the <i>Sikhara</i> surmounting it.	Do.		
68	2667	Ananda Temple—view of a side entrance doorway to the projecting porch on the south face.	Do.		
69	2668	Ananda Temple—view of the terra-cotta plaques on the basement of the projecting porch on the east face.	Do.		
70	2669	Do.	6" × 4"		
71	2670	Do.	Do.		
72	2671	Nandagyi Pagoda—west view	Do.		
73	2672	A bronze image of standing Buddha 1' 8" in height found in a field belonging to Maung Chitsa of Taungbi Village—front view.	8" × 6"		
74	2673	Side view of the above ...	Do.		
75	2674	Back view of the above ...	Do.		
76	2675	A bronze image of standing Buddha 1' in height found in a field belonging to Maung Chitsa of Taungbi Village—front view	6" × 4"		
77	2676	Side view of the above image	Do.		
78	2677	Back view of the above image	Do.		
79	2678	A terra-cotta votive tablet found in a field belonging to Maung Chitsa of Taungbi Village.	Do.		
80	2679	The inscription on the back of the above votive tablet.	Do.		
81	2680	A terra-cotta votive tablet found in a field belonging to Maung Chitsa of Taungbi Village.	Do.		

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1925-26—contd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photograph.	Size of photograph.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
82	2681	Pada Pagoda situated in a field on the south of the old city wall of Pagan near the Thatbyinnyu Temple.	8"×6"	Pagan.	
83	2682	A figure of a Deva sculptured in stone at the south-west corner of the square central block within the Shitthaung Temple.	Do.	Mrohaung.	
84	2683	A stone sculpture depicting a lion at the south-west corner of the square central block within the Shitthaung Temple.	6"×4"		
85	2684	A figure of <i>Wathundaye</i> or Earthgoddess sculptured in stone within the innermost corridor of the Shitthaung Temple, on the west face—left side view.	Do.		
86	2685	Right side view of the above	Do.		
87	2686	A figure of <i>Wathundaye</i> or Earthgoddess sculptured in stone within the middle corridor on the west face of the Shitthaung Temple—side view.	Do.		
88	2687	A figure of <i>Hansa</i> or ruddy sheldrake sculptured in stone at the north-east corner of the square central block within the Shitthaung Temple.	Do.		
89	2688	A stone sculpture depicting a man and a woman within the outermost corridor on the south face of the Shitthaung Temple.	8"×6"		
90	2689	Stone inscription at the top of the staircase at the south-west corner of the Shitthaung Temple.	Do.		
91	2690	A figure of a Deva sculptured in stone at the Shitthaung Temple.	Do.		

## APPENDIX E—concl'd.

(b) *List of Photographs taken by the Archaeological Survey, Burma, during the year 1925-26—concl'd.*

Annual No.	Serial No.	Description of photograph.	Size of photograph.	Locality.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
92 & 93	2691 & 2692	A stone pillar to the north-west of the Shitthaung Temple.	6"×4"	} Mrohaung.	
94	2693	A <i>Tagé</i> or back part of a Buddha's throne in stone within the east porch of the Andaw Pagoda.	8"×6"		
95	2694	A stone image of Buddha in the possession of the Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan.	6"×4"	} Akyab.	
96	2695	A fragment of stone with traces of a figure now damaged in the possession of the Honorary Archaeological Officer for Arakan.	Do.		
97 to 99	2696 to 2698	* Princesses (daughters of King Mindon).	6"×4" 4"×3"	} ...	
100 to 102	2699 to 2701	* <i>Ex-Burmese</i> Ministers ...	6"×4"		

\* Copies from old photographs—Originals with Maung Maung Tin, 'K.S.M., A.T.M., retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, Mandalay.

## APPENDIX F.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1925-26, AND IN THE  
PRESS ABOUT TO BE ISSUED.

I.—*Report.*

Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological  
Survey, Burma, for the year ending 31st March 1925.

II.—*Epigraphia Birmanica, etc.*

1. "*Epigraphia Birmanica*", Volume III, Part II, containing the  
Kalyāni Inscriptions in Talaing, by C. O. Blagden. (In Press.)
2. List of protected monuments in the Burma Circle, corrected up  
to the 30th September 1925.

III.—*Contributions to the Archaeological Survey of India  
Annual Report.*

A brief *résumé* of Conservation, Exploration, Epigraphical and other  
work in the Burma Circle during the year 1924-25.

## APPENDIX G.

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—INSCRIPTIONS.						
1	A pagoda known as Maung Yone Ga at Minnanthu Village, Pagan Township, Myingyan District.	Stone ...	Twenty-four lines.	Burmese	633 B.E.	Records the building of a pagoda and monastery, and the dedication of land and slaves thereto.
2	Okkyauung Monastery, Minnanthu Village, Pagan Township, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Thirteen lines.	Do.	...	Records the dedication of land.
3	Okpyatthat-Kyaung Monastery, Minnanthu Village, Pagan Township, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Forty lines.	Do.	674 B.E.	Records the building of a pagoda, an ordination hall and a brick monastery at Pagan, and the dedication of land to the Buddha, the Law and the Priesthood by King Tazishin Thihathu of Panya. Judging from the style of its writing the inscription appears to have been engraved during the reign of Bodawpaya and is therefore only a copy of the original.
4	Okpyatthat-Kyaung Monastery, Minnanthu Village, Pagan Township, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Four lines.	Do.	...	Records the dedication of land and slaves. The stone is damaged.

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—INSCRIPTIONS— <i>contd.</i>						
5	Kwanthi-malaung-naing hill, Myohaung Township, Akyab District.	Stone ...	Obverse thirty lines. Reverse nineteen lines.	Burmese	984 B.E.	Records the erection of an ordination hall and a monastery, and the dedication of land thereto by one Zandatletya-pyanchi.
6	A stone seated image of Buddha within the enclosure wall of Shitthaung Temple, Myohaung, Akyab District.	Do. ...	Three lines.	Do.	1099 B.E.	The inscription is engraved on the pedestal of the image recording that it was made by one Min Thun-hluttoon-paw.
7	Near Shitthaung Temple, Myohaung, Akyab District.	Do. ...	One line	Nāgarī	...	The inscription is engraved on one side of the pedestal of a small stone stupa and is so effaced that only a few letters of it can be made out.
8	Thauk-taw-dwin-Gyaung, Myohaung, Akyab District.	Do. ...	...	Burmese	...	The stone contains cabalistic squares in which are entered Burmese numerical figures, but no writing. It was found at the place in Myohaung where Saya Myawa is said to have been sacrificed.
9	Paw-daw-mu Pagoda, Ta-ywin-daung, Pagan Township, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Ten lines	Do.	637 B.E.	Records the dedication of musical instruments and palms to the pagoda.



APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		I—	INSCRIPTIONS— <i>contd.</i>			
10	Ta-ywin-daung, Pagan Township, Myingyan District.	Stone ...	Nineteen lines.	Burmese	...	Records the pious acts of the donor which consisted in building pagodas, making images of Buddha, constructing monasteries and dharmasālas, and having a portion of the Buddhist scriptures written on palm leaves.
11	Do.	Do. ...	Twenty-nine lines.	Do.	574 B.E.	Records the building of a <i>Stīpa</i> by King Uzana on the site of an old one which had fallen into ruin.
12	Ordination hall of a monastery at Kuttukan Village, Meiktila Township, Meiktila District.	Do. ...	Fourteen lines.	Do.	586 B.E.	The stone was originally found by treasure-hunters while they were digging for treasure at a ruined pagoda about one mile to the east of Kuttukan Village. It records the dedication of slaves to the pagoda.
13	Ordination hall of a monastery at Kuttukan Village, Meiktila Township, Meiktila District.	Do. ...	Twelve lines.	Do.	597 B.E.	The stone was originally found by treasure-hunters while they were digging for treasure at a ruined pagoda about one mile to the east of Kuttukan Village. It records the dedication of slaves to the pagoda at the time when the <i>hti</i> or umbrella was put upon it.



APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—INSCRIPTIONS— <i>contd.</i>						
14	Ordination hall of a monastery at Nyaunggan Village, Meiktila Township, Meiktila District.	Stone....	Twenty lines.	Burmese	571 B.E. 1753 R.E.	The stone is said to have been originally found about thirty years ago by U Eindā, a Buddhist monk, while digging for treasure at a place about one mile to the west of Nyaunggan Village, Meiktila Township. The inscription is illegible.
15	Dwegu between the villages of Pettaw and Tébintè in the Meiktila Township, Meiktila District.	Do. ...	Thirteen lines.	Do.	Effaced.	The inscription is illegible.
16	A field belonging to Ko Pu, Mézali-gon Village, Meiktila Township, Meiktila District.	Do. ...	Seventeen lines.	Do.	...	The stone is broken and the inscription is unintelligible.
17	Do.	Do. ...	Six lines	Do.	...	Do.
18	American Baptist Mission School compound at Meiktila, Meiktila District.	Do. ...	Forty-six lines.	Do.	1158 B.E.	Records the building of the Yatanathingyit Pagoda at Meiktila by the eldest son of King Bodawpaya on the occasion of the latter's visit to that place.
19	Shwegu Pagoda, Pan-aing Village, Taungtha Township, Myingyan District.	Do. ...	Fourteen lines.	Do.	756 B.E.	The stone has weathered very badly. The date only is legible.

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Inscribed object.	Dimensions.	Language and script.	Date.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.—INSCRIPTIONS— <i>concl'd.</i>						
20	A field belonging to Maung Po Aung, Kyaukbu Village, Meiktila Township, Meiktila District.	Stone ...	Fifteen lines.	Burmese	583 B.E.	Records the erection of a shrine for the bones of Mahapilaung.
21	Bund of the Great Lake at Meiktila, Meiktila District.	Do. ...	...	Do.	1218 B.E.	Records the work of repair undertaken to the bund of the Meiktila Lake.

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—COINS.*							
<i>Burmese—Early Commemorative Coins.</i>							
1 & 2	Silver	...	...	...	Rising sun in dotted border.	Various symbols.	Cf. I.M.C., I, No. 16, page 333. Found in the ruins of old Halingyi, Shwebo District, and presented by Mr. H. F. Searle, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, No. 3 Party, Mandalay.
<i>The Early Indian Currency commonly known as the Indian Punch-marked Coins.</i>							
3	Silver	...	...	...	Punch-marked	Punch-marked	It is a round coin, found at village Thathari, Akaltara, Tahsil Janjgir, District Bilaspur, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.

## APPENDIX G—concl'd.

*List of Inscriptions, Copper Plates, Coins, Seals, etc., discovered or acquired during the year, with an account of the manner in which they were dealt with or disposed of—concl'd.*

Serial No.	Metal.	King.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
II.—COINS—concl'd.*							
<i>The Early Indian Currency commonly known as the Indian Punch-marked Coins—concl'd.</i>							
4 to 6	Silver	...	...	...	Punch-marked	Punch-marked	These are very small round coins, found at Village Thathari, Akaltara, Tahsil Janjgir, District Bilaspur, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
7 to 9	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Do.	These are rectangular coins found at village Thathari, Akaltara, Tahsil Janjgir, District Bilaspur, and presented by the Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
<i>Coins of the Dynasty of Narwar.</i>							
10 & 11	Copper	Asalladeva.	...	About 1255 A.D	...	...	Found at Lalitpur, Jhansi District, and presented by the Government of the United Provinces.

\* These coins were presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Phayre Provincial Museum, Rangoon, except Nos. 1 and 2 which were presented to the Coin Cabinet of the Office of the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma, Mandalay.

## APPENDIX H.

(See foot-note † on page 29 of the body of the Report.)

Demi-official letter from HIRANANDA SASTRI, Esq., Government Epigraphist for India, to CHAS. DUROISELLE, Esq., Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Burma Circle, Mandalay,—No. 120-I—734, dated the 31st May 1926.

In continuation of demi-official No. 120-I—1395, dated the 19th November 1925, I am to say that the inscriptions seem to be of great value. It is most unfortunate that their major portion is practically obliterated. Had they been preserved we would have possibly found a complete short history in them. The oldest of these three seems to be written in characters resembling those of the late Gupta script. Only the lower portion of it, as represented by the estampage, allows some words to be read here and there. Of the other two, which are both written in Nāgarī characters, one is mostly illegible. Working over it with great perseverance for a considerable time, we might make out something. The other one is the best preserved though the upper portion of it is practically gone. I wish I could study all these thoroughly. Do you think better estampages could not be had? Or another effort could be made to secure better copies inked as well as *uninked ones*? I think it will be worth our while to try once more. Good uninked copies on paper properly beaten in the crevices will perhaps allow me to study them from the back.

One of my assistants has studied the last mentioned inscription and what he has made out suffices to show the importance of these records. I enclose herewith his transcript and a summary of contents for your information. It will be interesting to work out the identity of the rulers mentioned here. Kindly let me know if you have worked it out.

*Summary of the Contents of the Burma Nāgarī Inscription.*

The first twenty lines are illegible on the inscription.

Lines 21-41 give an account of the numerous kings, of the Śrī-Dharmarājānuja-vamsa, preceding Ānandachandra to whose rule the inscription belongs. The kings are stated in order with a period of reign assigned to them :—

(1) Bālachandra reigned for	...	...	— years
(2) Dēvachandra	...	...	22 "
(3) Yajnachandra	...	...	7 "
... chandra, the son of Bhūmichandra	...	...	? "
(4) ... chandra, the son of Kīrtichandra	...	...	24 "
(5) ... chandra, the son of Nīticandra	...	...	55 "
(6) Dipachandra	...	...	? "
(7) Prīticandra	...	...	22 "
(8) ... chandra	...	...	? "
(9) Nīticandra	...	...	? "
(10) Mahavīrah ... nareśvarah	...	...	12 "
(11) ?	...	...	12 "
(12) ?	...	...	12 "
(13) Dharmasūrah	...	...	3 "
(14) ?	...	...	8 "
(15) Śrī-Dhamavijaya	...	...	? "
(16) Narēndravijaya—the son of Dharmavijaya	...	...	2 "
(17) Narēndrachandra	...	...	8 "
(18) Ānandachandra	...	...	"

Lines 41-62 give in detail the numerous benevolent deeds of Ānandachandra. "Ānandachandra was like Karṇa in charity, Yudhisṭhira in speaking truth. He resembled Kāma in beauty and in splendour was like the sun." He built many vihāras and attached to them a large extent of land, cows and buffaloes. He erected many Buddhist temples and set up in them beautiful images of copper, etc. He gave, every day, linen cloth to the monks coming from different parts of the country. He also granted land with servants to fifty Brāhmans. Various dwellings and roads in different parts were constructed for the use of the Ārya-Saṃgha.

Lines 63-71 probably state that a subordinate (of Ānandachandra) gave his daughter "gem among women" to Ānandachandra the king of Tāmrapattana, together with a dowry of a town called Śrīpattana after having constructed in it a tank and a vihāra.